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FOREIGN LOAN POLICY UPHELD BY PRESIDENT

Action by Congress Is Not
Necessary, Is View of
Administration

BANKERS FREE TO ACT WITHOUT SUPERVISION

Only Political Conditions Are
Considered—Commercial
Merit Not an Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—President Coolidge approves of the State Department method of passing on American loans to foreign governments and does not believe that legislation by Congress on the subject is necessary or desirable. This was made known at the White House after criticism of the State Department policy by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, had been given wide publicity.

The sum has been given much consideration by the President, who has at times inclined to the view that it would be better for the Administration to have nothing to do with foreign loans made in the United States, but he felt that unless some contact was made by the State Department and the American bankers there might be drastic regulatory legislation by Congress. It seemed to the President better, therefore, that the method put into effect by Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary, and since followed by the State Department, should be maintained.

Progress Is to Study
It was explained by the President that the purpose of the State Department is merely to study contemplated loans and decide whether they would in any way interfere with the relations of the United States and the country seeking the loan. The action is not without authority, it was said on behalf of the President, since the Constitution gives the Executive jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to foreign affairs. As to whether a loan is justifiable financially, the Government left that up to the bankers and investors. It is only the political and international conditions that interest the State Department.

The State Department has no intention of changing its policy because of the criticisms leveled at it, but will continue to advise bankers who submit proposed foreign loans as to whether or not they are against the interests of the United States. Secretary Kellogg has no objection to the Senate discussing the matter thoroughly but is opposed to any form of legislation tending to change the present method of supervision.

Bankers Free to Submit
The State Department has not only abstained from passing on the commercial merit of the loans, but it makes no attempt to impose its will on the bankers. They are free to submit the loans, or not, and, if they submit them, to take the advice of the State Department or disregard its officials entirely.

Theoretically, that is correct, but it is difficult to think of any American bankers proceeding contrary to the expressed opinions of the Government. As a matter of fact there is not a case on record of the wishes of the State Department being ignored by bankers. When the policy of the State Department was made known in 1922, a statement was issued advising that "American concerns wishing to ascertain the wishes of the Department regarding any projected loan should request the

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DAIRY PROGRESS SHOWN IN SOUTH BY EXPOSITION

New Industry Gives Impetus to Agricultural Trend, Delegates Are Told

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15 (Special)—Recognition of the increasing importance to the Nation of the development of dairying in the South is given in the opening here of the National Dairy Association's twenty-first annual exposition. It is the first time this exposition has been held in a southern state. It will continue through the week.

Pointing out the significance of this exposition to the South, M. D. Munn, Chicago, president of the National Dairy Council, and a member of the executive committee of the National Dairy Association, said the Memphis gathering is one of the largest and most important ever held by the dairymen of the United States.

Because of new conditions in some parts of the South, while during the last year a number of creameries and condenseries have been established, the association selected Memphis for this year's annual convention. Mr. Munn stated.

"It is my opinion that the assessment of the animals should be in the taxing district where the barns, corrals, stables, and so forth are located, which really are the headquarters and homes of the animals."

AMERICAN NOTE MARKS ADVANCE IN NEGOTIATIONS

French Government Approves Its Terms—Tariff Accord Is Expected

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 15—America's commercial situation with regard to France will be precisely what it was two months ago before the tariff controversy began. This return to status quo ante is naturally only temporary, pending the conclusions of trade pact between the United States and France. It is a modus vivendi of the friendliest character designed to exclude the deplorable hypothesis of a tariff war.

Such is the chief point of the French reply to the last Washington note on this subject. It was stated in its broad outline to the ministerial council by Maurice Bokowski, Minister of Commerce. The Government approved the terms and the new document should immediately be received by Washington.

This course was made possible by the conciliatory tone of the American note, which leaving aside questions of pure doctrine showed a desire to arrive at a practical realization.

What France Cannot Do

France is ready to make many concessions to America. What it cannot do and what it should not be asked to do is to abandon in the present circumstances its whole conception of the tariff system. Neither can America abandon its conception.

These two theories are frankly irreconcilable. But there is sufficient elasticity in French and American practice to enable the countries to reach an accord.

The French response begins by a formal reiteration of the theory of reciprocity, but it then passes into the domain of facts. In the official explanations given here, it is recalled that in 1921 it was necessary to fight against the invasion of German imports favored by the fall of the mark. France therefore tripled its general tariff. But in order to spare the United States the consequences of this brusque decision, France agreed to maintain, in respect of the United States, the state of things established in 1910.

Special Régime Ended

What has now happened is that the law of July, 1927, voted in view of the commercial negotiations with Germany has ended the special régime, with the result that American products are suddenly subjected to the general tariff of 1927, that is to say, a quadruple tariff.

France recognizes that in actual application the new tariffs have unsatisfactory repercussions. It was never intended to penalize American favor. Germany's proposal to the Senate背着 the bill issue.

Cotton Men Study Airplane Market.

Mexican Wins Oratorical Contest.

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Location of Barns
Decides Tax on Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

THE barn is headquarters for a horse, and its location determines the district in which the animal shall be taxed.

The horses belonging to Harold Mooney, farmer, of near La Cygne, Kan., are pastured in Linn County. His barn was in Miami County, and both counties listed the horses on their tax rolls. The perplexed Mr. Mooney wrote Mr. Clarence Smith, head of the tax department of the Kansas Public Service Commission, who replied:

"It is my opinion that the assessment of the animals should be in the taxing district where the barns, corrals, stables, and so forth are located, which really are the headquarters and homes of the animals."

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SHOWN IN SOUTH
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herent right of the affected party or parties to start litigation which might postpone the settlement of certain trade disputes for a year or 18 months.

It has become clear that this is the reason that the Federal Trade Commission granted a plea for stay of execution to its "cease and desist" order to the Paramount organization after an investigation of blockbooking and other trade practices said to be unfair.

The Paramount case may be regarded properly as a test case, inasmuch as all the producing organizations use similar trade practices, as evidenced by their common use of the so-called standard contract entered into by exhibitors and those who supply them with films. Expressions of mutual agreement within the industry, then, will have bearing on the practicability of unobstructed enforcement of this and other findings of the Federal Trade Commission in this and other rulings governing the conduct of the motion picture business.

Japanese Praises Peace for Pacific

Admiral Kanawa Declares Nations on Its Borders Should Emulate Name

LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)—The nations of the Pacific should live up to the name of their ocean, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Kanawa Kanawa, retired, of the Japanese Navy, who arrived recently in Los Angeles for a brief visit.

"Good business is the real thing of interest to all of us who live on the Pacific," Admiral Kanawa said. "We are all more interested in trade than in warships. For that reason, we have for a decade or more taught school children to speak and write your language. Perhaps some of your aspiring young men would find it worth while commercially to learn our tongue also."

Admiral Kanawa's return to Japan will be hastened so that within the next month he may open his campaign for election to the Japanese National Assembly from his home prefecture of Okinawa.

AMERICAN AIR MAIL WINNING RAPID GAINS

300,000 Pieces Carried in One Month in Coast States

PORLTAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—The gaining recognition of the value of the United States air mail service is shown in the reports of patronage among the Pacific Coast states where in the month of September 300,000 letters and packages were carried, according to the report of A. K. Humphries, vice-president of the Pacific Air Transport Company. The total weight of the mail was 7365 pounds, an increase of 565 pounds over the preceding month.

The Pacific Air Transport Company holds the air mail contract on the west coast. The company is placing extra planes along the way so that small mail may be carried to them when the ports are fog-bound.

In the Pacific northwest and the Siskiyou mountain section, motorcyclists and sidecars are being stationed to speed the mail between planes when the air service is interrupted by rough weather.

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BRITISH ISSUE RELIEF APPEAL IN HANKOW AREA

Demand Made for Improvement in Conditions in Former Concession

HANKOW, China. Oct. 15 (AP)—British residents of the former British concession here, one of the most important mass meetings that they have ever called, today formally appealed to the British Government to demand an improvement in conditions in the former concession or to use force if necessary, to eject soldiers and trespassers.

The mass meeting appealed to the London Government for relief from what the British residents regard as the hopeless conditions resulting from the military régimes in Hankow, civil mismanagement and graft affecting the former British concession, which was returned to China on March 15, as a result of the Chen-O'Malley agreement.

The appeal asks London forcefully to inform the Nationalist Government that unless the military and other trespassers are ejected from the former concession, henceforth maintaining an efficient administration, the British Government reserves the right to take the necessary steps for the accomplishment of this purpose, from time to time landing the forces necessary.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15 (AP)—The provincial chieftain Tang Hsu-ching, whose forces were defeated yesterday in a battle with Nationalists inside the city walls, has been arrested. He was taken to Nanking under an escort. The city quieted down after the suppression of the chieftain's forces.

Tang Hsu-ching invaded the city and demanded half a million Mexican dollars. The populace paid him that sum. He then demanded a million Mexican dollars. Students armed themselves and there were clashes, undecisive in nature. The Nationalist forces then invaded the city and hand-to-hand fighting in the streets, overcame the provincial chieftain's forces.

NATION'S APPLE CROP SHOWS 28 P. C. DROP

Hay Yield Largest on Record; Wheat Better Than Average

Reports on apple crops indicate that only Maine, Vermont, Nebraska, Kansas, and Idaho of the 17 apple producing states will have yields comparable to those of last year, with the harvest for the entire United States 38 per cent less than last year and 28 per cent below average, according to the Oct. 1 estimate just released by the New England Crop Reporting Service. The forecast for corn is 2,603,000,000 bushels, and that for wheat shows an improvement of more than 4 per cent above last year, and 7 per cent above average.

The hay crop for the United States is reported to be the largest in history, with barley and buckwheat also producing unusually large crops during the present year. The estimated production of oats is more

than 3 per cent less than last year's harvest, and 11 per cent lower than the average for the five years from 1922 to 1926. The outlook for corn in the United States, although less than last year, improved 6 per cent during September because of unusually light frosts.

The New England potato crop is estimated at only 68 per cent of last year's crop, the forecast being 39,365,000 bushels. Oranges and grapefruit in Florida and California are expected to be light crops, with California grapes and New England cranberries showing substantial increases over last year.

CAMPAIGN OPENS FOR MR. NORRIS

"Progressives" in New York Seek to Name Senator for Presidency

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—A movement has been started among the so-called New York Progressives to organize a campaign to advance the interests of George W. Norris (R.), United States Senator from Nebraska for the presidential nomination next year. Robert H. Elder, formerly district attorney of King County, is chairman of the New York State Progressive Committee and has issued a statement in which he says that after the November election is out of the way, a definite movement for Mr. Norris will be started.

Mr. Elder recently succeeded Arthur G. Hayes as chairman of the Progressive committee here. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Norris would run as well, if not better, than Robert M. La Follette Sr. of Wisconsin, who polled nearly 5,000,000 votes in 1924. The New York Progressives will hold their organization meeting some time next month, after which it will be determined whether to make a contest in the Republican primaries for delegates or take part with others in seeking the nomination of Mr. Norris by petition.

"I believe that Senator Norris is an ideal candidate," said Mr. Elder. "There is no question about his strength in the Western States and Middle West."

Mr. Elder intimated that the candidacy of Mr. Norris may resolve itself into a third party movement, but this does not appear to cause much concern. In the affairs of the Republican organization leaders here, most of whom have openly expressed a preference for Charles E. Hughes if President Coolidge is definitely out of the race, believing that Mr. Hughes can carry New York State against any Democratic candidate.

While the availability of Mr. Hughes is generally accepted, although the one-time Secretary of State has not committed himself on the subject, there is also a feeling that the sentiment for Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is gaining ground.

PIONEER FARM DAYS RECALLED IN MAINE

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 15 (AP)—The day when the American farmer grew his own sheep, scoured carded his own wool, spun his own yarn, wove his own cloth, dyed it, and made it into garments, including the knitting

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This set may be purchased on our budget payment plan.

Radio Section—Second Floor—Annex

RADIO WAVES HEARD IN MINE 500 FEET DOWN

Penetration of Solid Rock Strata Is Possible, Tests Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Radio waves will penetrate 500 feet or more of rock strata, it was discovered in tests conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines in a Colorado metal mine. Experiments were made by Dr. A. S. Eve, director of the Department of Physics, McGill University, who is conducting a study of the possibilities of various methods of geophysical prospecting for the location of underground mineral deposits.

Reception is Clear

The first test was conducted at a depth of 220 feet in the Caribou mine of the American Mining & Prospecting Company at Caribou, Colo., where, by means of a loop, a strong and clear reception was obtained of a musical concert given at Denver, 50 miles away. The experiment was conducted with a superheterodyne set with nine-electrode tubes. The evidence pointed strongly to the conclusion that this clear reception was due to the penetration by the radio waves of the solid rock strata.

A "mushy" reception was obtained from Denver in the next series of experiments conducted at a depth of 550 feet. Reception, however, was as good as could be obtained above ground at the time of making the test, the night being unfavorable for general radio reception. This test was conducted at the end of a circuit reached with many turns, and 200 feet from the main shaft.

Further Study Planned

It is believed possible that the radio waves excited the conductors in the shaft, and these in turn excited the rails and pipes, which brought the radiation to within 70 feet of the experimenters, and that the strong amplification of the radio apparatus enabled the radiation to bridge the gap. This, Dr. Eve considers, is improbable, but not impossible.

He was impressed, however, with the fact that the loop did not point toward neighboring conductors or along the tunnels, but it did point at both levels within a few degrees of the source at Denver. Further investigations, he felt at the bureau, should include a comparison of the penetration of radio waves from a distance exceeding many wave lengths, and of radio waves generated at a distance less than a wavelength.

KING GEORGE TO VISIT SPAIN

BARCELONA, Oct. 15 (AP)—King George of Great Britain is likely to visit Majorca Island in November, it was announced here today. While passing through this city he will be the guest of King Alfonso, who is expected to reach here Oct. 21. Queen Victoria and their children are expected to accompany King Alfonso.

of socks, mufflers, wristers and leggings, all on his own farm, were recalled by a spinning and knitting contest here at the Pageant of Progress.

Mrs. Martha Urquhart of Auburn won the spinning contest. Mrs. C. B. Stone of West Peru was second, and Mrs. J. Fortin of St. Joseph, Quebec, third. In the knitting contest, which followed Ida Small of Sabbath Day Lake was the winner. Cyrille Nilou of Auburn won the old-time fiddlers' contest, held in connection with the spinning and knitting.

ARMY BUILDING BOOM ASSURED

Budget to Provide \$8,000,000 for Purpose—Progress Called Satisfactory

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Estimate of an expenditure of \$8,000,000 for new army construction will be included in the budget to come before the next session of Congress, it was said at the White House.

This was taken as an answer to the charges made by Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall in speeches which are believed to have been the cause of his recall to Washington before his tour of inspection was half completed.

The statement made by the President's secretary that General Summerall had been called back to confer on the budget is taken as only half an explanation. It is not customary for the President to confer with the Chief of Staff on the budget matters, that being one of the duties of the Secretary of War. The Administration, it has been asserted, has been doing everything for the comfort of the army that the economy program will permit and it is not considered desirable to stir up public opinion in the midst of carrying out of the housing work.

Secretary Davis is said to be satisfied with the progress that is being made. At the instance of the War Department, \$22,000,000 was authorized by Congress for construction two years ago. Of this sum, \$8,000,000 has been appropriated and \$6,000,000 more would have been appropriated had it not gone down with other items in the failure of the second deficiency bill in the filibuster of the last days of the Senate session.

Not only will the present budget contain something over \$8,000,000, but it is possible that the \$6,000,000 item may be included in a new def-

iciency bill. In addition, \$12,500,000 has been appropriated within the last three years for repairs, so that it is held to be evident that the Administration has not been unmindful of the needs of the army. Congress has also created a special military post construction fund of \$7,000,000,000, into which proceeds from the sale of surplus and obsolete reservations are turned for new construction purposes.

PITTSBURGH MOVES TO BEAUTIFY HILL

Follows Art Directors' Plea to Improve Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Manufactured gas will be piped 30 to 50 miles in the future from the big cities, where it is made, to distant small towns and intervening rural communities, it was predicted at the American Gas Association here by Walter C. Beckjord of New York, vice-president of the American Light & Traction Company.

Distribution will become comparable to that practiced now with superpower facilities of central station electric companies, he said. Natural gas has been piped upward of 300 miles and he saw no reason why manufactured gas could not be handled in a similar way, if economies of the situation permitted. Gas as a fuel can be supplied much cheaper than electrical energy, Mr. Beckjord asserted.

In combating the smoke menace the growth of public intelligence and investigational influence, together with the development of fuel research, hold out bright hope for the future, the association was told by Prof. S. W. Pease of the University of Illinois. When gas reaches the stage of volume production it will be the most powerful influence in ridding cities of the smoke mask, he said.

AMERICAN TO AID POLAND

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles S. Dewey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of fiscal affairs, has accepted the position of financial adviser to the Polish Government and plans to resign his treasury post on Nov. 5.

GAS TO BE PIPED TO RURAL AREAS

System Similar to Power Development Predicted at Chicago Meeting

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COMMUNICATION CONTROL BOARD IS ADVOCATED

Would Supervise Radio, Telephone, Cables, and Telegraph

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and a leader in radio legislation, announced upon his return to Washington that he will offer, and press for enactment, at the coming session of Congress, a measure which would establish a federal communications commission.

Mr. Watson envisions for the telephone, with its present development and evolution, was becoming so important to the welfare of the Nation and the individual that it was essential for the protection of the public as well as the companies to establish a special arm of the Government assigned to this field. He stated that there was a public demand for such a communications commission as he contemplated.

Approval of the work of the Federal Radio Commission was expressed by Mr. Watson, who was chairman of the committee which framed the Radio Act. He said he was not particularly favorable either to the personnel, or the act, when the work of the commission was first started, but that he has reached the conclusion that the commission "has done a splendid piece of work" and that he now favors prolonging its activities after the expiration of its present term in March, 1928. Mr. Watson said that if his committee's commission plan was not adopted by Congress, he would offer an amendment to the present Radio Act continuing the activity of the commission, as now constituted, for another year.

Mr. Watson also declared himself satisfied with the work of H. A. Bellows and H. O. Caldwell, commissioners, confirmation of whose appointments were held up by the Senate last session. He indicated that he would support their nominations, if they remained on the commission.

He also said he would press for action on the railroad consolidation legislation, which has been pending for several years. He said he favored the Cumming plan, whereby the railroads would be allowed five years for voluntary consolidations along regional lines; after which time the Interstate Commerce Commission would be authorized to enforce such regional consolidations.

The need for farm legislation was

expressed by Mr. Watson to be of more pressing urgency "than ever before."

He expressed the view that more people were for the McNary-Haugen bill than six months ago, and "more determinedly than before" Congress must enact farm relief legislation in the coming session, Mr. Watson asserted in reaffirming his endorsement of the McNary-Haugen bill.

CASA ITALIANA IS DEDICATED

Outpost of Italian Culture Expected to Aid Friendship Between Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Designed to be an outpost of Italian culture in the United States and to promote a better understanding of Italy among Americans, the Casa Italiana has just been formally dedicated here.

Speaking as special representative of Premier Mussolini and the Italian Government, Guglielmo Marconi said: "The Italian house which we inaugurate today offers a golden opportunity to everyone interested in the welfare and friendship of our two countries to knit closer together the bonds of mutual affection and admiration that have always existed between America and Italy by providing new and larger possibilities of increasing mutual knowledge and understanding, especially among the 25,000 students of Columbia University, under whose auspices the 'Casa' has been founded."

Following the ceremonies, participated in by many distinguished American and Italian representatives, the "Casa," which was built by popular subscription, was thrown open to the public. Part of a library of Italian books given by Dr. Charles Paterno and valued at \$50,000 and a number of rare paintings, rugs and tapestries were on display for the first time.

The architecture of the building in Italian of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but is the only

example of authentic Italian architecture in America that is not a reproduction of some other building.

Some of the rooms will be furnished by the Italian Government in period furniture. One feature of the living room will be the seals of all the Italian universities carved on the walls. The building will contain lecture halls, reading rooms, a library, and rooms for entertainment.

ALBANIAN ENVOY IS ASSASSINATED

Minister to Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia Is Slain by an Albanian Student

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 15 (AP)—Agivjash Bebi, a young Albanian, assassinated Tsema Bey, Albanian Minister to Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, last night.

His deed accomplished, Bebi calmly handed the revolver to a waiter, surrendered his passport to a policeman, and was taken away without resistance. To the police commissary he explained that he had killed Tsema Bey because he believed the Minister intended to betray Albania to Jugoslavia.

Tsema Bey, already Minister to Jugoslavia, had been only recently named Minister to Czechoslovakia as well. A brother-in-law of Ahmed Zogu, the Albanian President, he helped him depose the former Premier, Fan Noli, and was at one time his commander-in-chief and Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs. Not sharing Ahmed Zogu's friendly feelings toward Italy, it is said, he resigned his Cabinet portfolios and military command and was sent to Bulgaria as Minister at his own request.

Tsema Bey took the Jugoslavian side in the recent incident arising over the arrest of the dragoman of the Jugoslav legation at Tirana, the capital, and refused to return to Albania when called by Ahmed Zogu.

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Oct. 15 (AP)—The assassination of Tsema Bey has made a profound impression throughout Jugoslavia, where the slain minister was well known for his efforts to promote cordial relations between Albania and Jugoslavia. The Belgrade newspapers today declare almost unanimously that they consider the murder a direct challenge to Jugoslavia.

CRIME COMMISSION RECORDS PROGRESS

Burglaries and Robberies Decrease in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Figures obtained by the Chicago Crime Commission from records of the Chicago Police Department show that the number of burglaries and robberies has been steadily decreasing in this city since 1919, when the commission was organized under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce to be an independent clearing house for data on crime and a leader and correlator of forces to reduce local lawlessness.

The number of burglaries in the past eight years was given as follows: 6108 in 1919, 5495 in 1920, 4774 in 1921, 4301 in 1922, 3019 in 1923, 2136 in 1924, 1147 in 1925, and 897 in 1926. Robberies in the same period were 2912 in 1919, 2782 in 1920, 2558 in 1921, 2007 in 1922, 1462 in 1923, 1755 in 1924, 1703 in 1925, and 1298 in 1926.

NEW YORK—Operation of the Baumes laws is responsible for a decrease in crime, according to a report just issued by Joseph A. Warren, Police Commissioner, for three months ending Sept. 30, and submitted to Mayor Walker. While there has been a slight gain in some classes of crime, the Police Commissioner holds it as noteworthy that the police force, with the heavy demands upon it for traffic service, is able to hold all classes of crime in check.

EDWIN DENBY GETS \$1,805,869.90 JUDGMENT

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (AP)—A judgment of \$1,805,869.90 has been awarded in circuit court here to Edwin Denby, formerly Secretary of the Navy, in a suit growing out of a contract entered into between Mr. Denby and Warren E. Ellis of Detroit.

Under the degree Ellis is given until next Jan. 5 to make payment. In the event payment is not made, the land, eight parcels in two suburban townships, will be sold at public auction. Mr. Ellis, according to Mr. Denby's petition, paid \$30,000 of the purchase price when the contract was executed in November, 1926, but defaulted in subsequent payments.

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Revision of Federal Courts Proposed by Senator Norris

Advocates Leaving to State Jurisdiction Groups of Cases Now Congesting Federal Tribunals

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A drastic change in the jurisdiction of federal courts to restrict the class of cases that could be brought before them will be proposed at the coming session of Congress by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Norris' proposal is inspired by what he declares is a crowding of United States courts with cases that should be left to state courts. He has held some conferences on this project with members of the United States Supreme Court, federal judges and leaders of the American bar, and it is reported there was general agreement that an effort should be made to relieve the federal courts of considerable work they are now called upon to do.

It is the constant piling up of cases upon federal courts in matters that should rightfully be dealt with by state courts that is responsible, Mr. Norris said, for the demand for more federal judges. Mr. Norris acknowledged the justification of the need of more judges under present conditions, pointing out that as long as these conditions were permitted to exist the need for federal judges would continue to grow.

Curtailment of Injunctions

The solution of the problem, Mr. Norris held, was the limitation of the jurisdiction of the federal courts. As an example of what he had in view, he declared that cases involving diverse citizenship, would well be handled by state courts. Cases revolving solely about sums of money were another class that Mr. Norris contended could be considered. The abolition of the distinction be-

tween law and equity courts is another reform in the existing conduct of the federal courts that Mr. Norris will recommend. The power of issuing injunctions by federal courts, particularly in labor cases, should be drastically curtailed, Mr. Norris holds. He indicated that he might make this issue a matter of special legislation at the coming session.

"I think that the powers of the federal courts to issue injunctions should be very much curtailed. I think this power has been much abused," Mr. Norris said.

Co-ordination of Procedure

This practice of going into the federal courts when the parties to a suit are citizens of different states is now an entirely unnecessary thing. The reason originally given for this practice was that it was feared that the state courts might be prejudiced against a citizen of another state, but I don't think anyone contends seriously that this situation exists today. It was based on conditions prevailing in the early days of the Republic."

Reverting to possible legislation designed to affect federal court procedure, the Senator said he has been informed that a bill will be introduced in the next Congress to authorize the court to make rules of practice for all federal courts in place of both law and equity. This bill, he said, has the backing of the American Bar Association, adding that so far he has not made up his mind whether to support this bill or not. The bill, he explained, is designed to eliminate confusion resulting from the present practice in law cases of following the procedure prescribed for the state courts of the state in which the federal court is

such transactions, also that no reference to the attitude of this Government should be made in any prospectus or otherwise.

"I beg to state that, in the light of the information before it, the Department of State offers no objection to this financing."

Supervision in England

Similar supervision of the flotation of foreign loans by their bankers is exercised by other governments. In Great Britain, issuing houses intending to bring out foreign loans must make the fact known to the Bank of England. In France, Belgium and Italy the consent of the Government must be obtained before foreign loans can be floated, and in Japan while there is no legal requirement, there is an understanding that the Government be consulted. No country, so far as the State Department knows, has any such commission to pass on foreign loans as has been proposed by critics of the department method.

Almost a year ago Mr. Kellogg made a speech in which he declared that the object of requesting bankers to notify the State Department of plans to float foreign bonds was that the "Government might state whether it believed certain loans were not in the public interest, such as loans for armaments, loans to countries not making debt settlements with the United States or loans for monopolistic purposes."

FRANCO-GERMAN PACT REACHED

Agreement Over Sale of Dyestuffs and Fertilizers to Be Arranged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—French and German chemical producers have reached an agreement covering the sale of dyestuffs and nitrogenous fertilizers, the Department of Commerce has been informed by its representative in Paris. While there are final details yet to be arranged, it is believed that the agreement will be ready by the end of October for the signatures of the parties concerned.

The agreement fixes the setting of prices on dyestuffs and establishes a quota for French imports of German dyestuffs. It also provides for a division of the foreign market with the object of reducing competition throughout Europe.

France agrees to restrict her exports of nitrogenous fertilizers to the 1926 level and to purchase any necessary imports primarily from Germany.

The fertilizer agreement, however, hinges on the acceptance by the French Parliament of the recent Franco-German treaty which admits German nitrates free of duty, or upon the establishment of negligible duties on such imports. Negotiations have also been practically concluded between the French interests and the British chemical industries regarding an agreement covering the trade in rayon and dyestuffs, it is reported.

It is also stated that negotiations leading to a European synthetic nitrogen entente are progressing favorably. Present plans include in the association German, French and British producers and those of Norway, Italy and Switzerland.

The purpose of the entente, it is stated, is better to enable the individual producers to meet the stronger competition of Chilean nitrates which they expect as a result of the plans of Chilean producers to co-ordinate sales on the European market. It is rumored says the report, that a more far-reaching international nitrogen entente has been proposed which would include the Chilean producers with the major European synthetic producers and would divide the world's nitrogen markets, fix prices, regulate sales and production.

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CONTROVERSY between France and the United States over their conflicting tariff views is yielding to friendly diplomacy. Talk of reprisals, retaliations and the possibility of a general tariff war which at first encumbered the sincere intentions of the two nations is giving way to amicable discussion, and there is every indication that an adjustment will be reached within a few weeks.

It should be noted, however, that from the course which the current negotiations are following, whatever adjustment is made will be essentially one of mutual concessions, and not an adjustment of basic policy. The fundamental theories of the tariff programs of France and the United States are quite different, and an appreciation of this difference is requisite to an understanding of the issue of the present discussion. Under the American tariff law, the United States extends most-favored-nation treatment to all countries with the lone exception of Cuba. Thus a uniform tariff rate is applied to all importers, there being no discrimination as between nations. As for France, its tariff policy is one of reciprocity. Thus France extends lower rates to those nations which in return will provide for the importation of French products on a similarly preferred schedule. Under this policy France recently negotiated a commercial treaty with Germany by which these two nations accord each other lower tariff rates on certain goods than they grant to other nations.

The divergency of the French and American tariff systems arises at this point. The United States, in accordance with its own policy of dealing uniformly with all nations in the matter of tariff, wants to receive like treatment from France, and wants to export its goods to France on the same basis as Germany. France, in accordance with its tariff policy of long standing, replies that it accords lower rates to those who accord it lower rates, and that to grant the United States the same schedule it grants to Germany would be rendering valueless the concessions it rendered Germany.

The most-favored-nation policy as pursued by the United States has within the past year received the commendation of the World Economic Conference at Geneva, and the international convention of the chambers of commerce at Stockholm. It can none the less be said on behalf of the French system that the growing need of free trade through the European Continent is being more generally recognized—a free trade which would tend to integrate its industrial efforts even as does the free trade between the states of the American Union—and that reciprocal trade agreements, similar to the Franco-German treaty, facilitate the more normal flow of commerce between the European nations.

Both the United States and Great Britain recently announced large projects for the expansion of their electrical power. Italy is proving itself no less a factor in this trend toward super-power development, common alike to the American and the European continents. Italy, while lacking in coal resources, is preparing to utilize its vast and untapped reserves of water power in the south. One of the most modern hydroelectric plants in Europe, capable of developing 400,000 horsepower, has been under construction for the past 12 months, and will be placed in operation near Terni, in the vicinity of Rome, the latter part of this year.

THE modern automobile, versatile and reliable, has proved itself a substantial competitor of the railroad, and is today necessitating a new integration of national transportation systems. Inventive science does not stop, but beckons another chapter to the stage for a rôle yet unfolded. The airplane of tomorrow—its service as a common carrier and its place in the co-ordination of rail, highway and air—is still tentative and formulative, notwithstanding the tremendous advances of recent years. The problem in the large is one of security and regularity of aerial travel. In the view of Commander Richard E. Byrd, who is indeed an expert aviator as well as an aviation expert, the public will never patronize the plane in preference to the railway or the motorcar until inter-line rivalry is on the grounds of comfort and not on the score of safety. To attain this safety, numerous developments in the art of flying and in the mechanics of the airplane are recognized as essential. The trend in aviation to date has in fact foreshadowed these developments, requisite for future progress. They are improvements which Commander Byrd, for one, believes are virtually at hand, and constitute the next important step, or series of steps, in the expansion of the airplane as a practical public utility in commerce and travel. The principal ones may be noted as follows:

1—A 100-hour reliable engine which can be depended upon to withstand the severest tests of inclement weather.

2—A large passenger airplane equipped with from four to ten engines, all of which would not be necessary to maintain the craft aloft. It should accommodate 50 to 100 persons.

3—Equipment which will make possible a reduction in the landing speed. The larger airplanes today need from 60 to 70 miles to keep them from dropping too swiftly when about to land, a speed which is hazardous under not ideal conditions.

4—New braking devices which would enable the airplane to have increased supporting surface, either on the wings or on the fuselage, when about to light. In this connection, Commander Byrd believes that such a device would permit the use of the roofs of skyscrapers and high landing platforms.

5—New equipment which will give the airplane automatic stability, and which will work to maintain the airplane in its course after the fashion of the gyroscopic steering of vessels. Another needed instrument is one which will record the drift of the airplane.

6—A complete system of radio communication for the guidance of airplanes both over land and sea. Constant connection is needed with either stations on the shores or on the ships to assist the airplane in its course.

7—Similarly there is needed more definite and comprehensive weather data.

8—Anchored landing platforms at intervals across the ocean, which would serve for refueling and other emergencies.

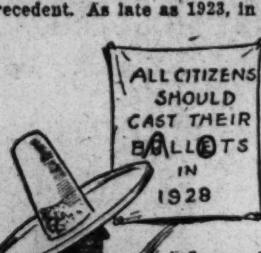
In addition to these likely developments on which airplane designers and builders are concentrating their attention, it is apparent that the lighter-than-air craft is advancing its utilities. The British Government is constructing an airship 720 feet long and with a gas capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet, about twice the size of the airship Los Angeles. At the same time a new American ship to have a capacity of about 6,000,000 cubic feet is under construction.

A NEW name and a new movement have been added to Republican presidential politics. The name is that of Senator George W. Norris from Nebraska, and the movement is marked by an informal organization of so-called Republican insurgents in an effort to obtain larger influence both in the selection of candidates and in the enactment of legislation. The insurgent group contends that the West is not receiving sufficient consideration in the management of the affairs of the Nation. It is supporting Senator Norris's candidacy.

MEXICO'S pre-presidential election campaign, which passed the summer with some promise of peaceful termination, is now being marked by force of arms. These events are, of course, not without precedent. As late as 1923, in December of that year, Adolfo de la Huerta, who was Acting President after the assassination of Carranza, led a Mexican army in his fight to win the Presidency over Plutarco Calles. De la Huerta lost, and Calles obtained the office.

There have until recently been three presidential candidates in the field. Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Gen. Alfonso Gomez and Gen. Francisco Serrano. Both Gomez and Serrano opposed the re-election of General Obregon, who was President Calles' predecessor. They charged that Obregon's influence had been sufficient during the Calles administration to obtain an amendment to the Constitution, permitting re-election after an intervening term, and that the machinery of the Government was being directed to the support of the Obregon candidacy in a scheme to permit Obregon and Calles to succeed each other indefinitely. They foresaw something of a rotating dictatorship between these two men. President Calles early this month formally denied these accusations, indicted General Gomez and General Serrano as rebels, executed the latter without civil trial, and drove the former and his band of supporters into hiding. It is the claim of President Calles that the responsibility for the uprising rested with those opposed to the Government, and that his measures were essential to the quelling of the revolt.

Viewing the rather turbulent path of Mexican history, it is apparent that no single political faction, as one has succeeded the other frequently, by the force of their armies, has had a monopoly upon the cannon as an instrument of government or of opposition to the government. Manifestly, Mexico faces a critical test. It is one of the most important tests of a nation's ability to maintain a democratic government. That test is, whether or not political power can be transferred, and its transference accepted by the people, by the civilized method of counting the ballots.



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ORIENTAL RUGS

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Oriental Rugs

Average Size, 3½ x 6 Feet

An excellent selection of small rugs in the characteristic Oriental designs and colour effects—in sizes well-adapted for the small spaces in the home.

\$49.00

Small Orientals

For the Foyer or Small Room

6 x 9 Ft. \$135 6 x 9 Ft. \$105

Two groups that offer an unusual selection—their sturdy weave and thick pile assure years of satisfactory service.

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PERSIAN RUGS

Approximately 10 x 14 Feet

\$375

Seldom are carpets of such merit obtainable at this low price! Their lustrous pile and soft colour tones make them admirably adaptable to modern decorative schemes

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Including a collection of runners with distinctive motifs. These rugs and runners have all the varied richness of colour and design found in the larger rugs.

\$26.00

400 Large Carpets

from 10 x 14 to 16 x 24 Feet
Representing the Choicest Weaves of
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100 Priced at Less than \$500

A remarkable assortment that represents the choicest weaves of the Orient—combining lasting qualities with rare beauty.

Persian, Chinese and Asia Minor Rugs

\$187 = = \$263

In the Ever-Useful 9 x 12 Size

\$350 = = \$390

These four groups present a wide variety of excellent pieces in interesting designs and colour effects

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Again!—Emphatic Savings in

Upholstery Fabrics and Curtains

5000 Yards

Rayon Crepe and Drapery Gauze

\$1.35

Exceptional at this price—in both the soft and brilliant colours adaptable to interiors of different types

Imported and American

Cretonnes

32c and 95c

A delightful range of bright and colourful designs—very special!

5000 Yards, 36½ in., 32c a yard

5000 Yards, 31½ and 50½ in.

95c a yard

3500 Yards

Taffetas and Damasks

All 50 Inches Wide

For draperies and upholstering.

Rich colours and varied designs.

Taffetas \$3.75 a yard

Damasks, \$2.75, \$3.25, \$3.75, up

1500 Yards

Rayon and Cotton Damask

\$1.75

A rich-looking fabric in a broad-striped design. Heavy quality in a wide selection of colour combinations suited to varied needs.

Lace Window Panels, Bedspreads and Scarfs

Filet Window Panels

\$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50 Each

Featuring the heavy mesh so much in demand for the new interiors

Normandy Lace Bedspreads

\$32 \$38 \$42.50

Imported from France!—in the favoured designs an exceptional quality

Normandy Scarfs

\$6.75 \$8.75 \$10.50

18 x 36 in. 18 x 45 in. 18 x 54 in.

In charming designs for home decoration

Three-Panel Screens and Hand-Carved Dower Chests

Screens, \$12.75

Reduced to Less Than Half

Mahogany or ivory-finished frames with decorative designs—in light brown or blue.

Hand-Carved Fumed Oak Chests

Various Designs

36 x 18 x 20 inches high, \$36.00 42 x 18 x 20 inches high, \$40.00

48 x 18 x 20 inches high, \$44.00

— DRAPERY and UPHOLSTERY FABRICS—FOURTH FLOOR —

Pioneer of Women's Unions Marks 50 Years' Achievement

Organization That Started in Boston Set Example for Many Others

Celebration of 50 years of achievement along the lines of economic betterment of women by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, said to be the first establishment of the kind in the United States, is to take place next month at the union's headquarters in Boston.

In these years the union has grown from a brave intent to "increase fellowship and union in order to promote the best practical methods for securing their educational, industrial and social advancement," to an institution that is honored for giving to the city leadership along various lines, and for having extended its own influence throughout the country. It pioneered the movement which gave to Boston its Trade School for Girls. The union's school of salesmanship gave to the city its public school courses of training in salesmanship for girls while its own school has been taken over by Simmons College.

For picnics, ice cream and doughnuts, favorite lunches among Boston school boys and girls 20 years ago, it has substituted well-selected, well-prepared and well-served food of the best and most attractive type. It conducts a food laboratory of its own, where food of the highest quality is produced, and conducts several lunch rooms.

It aids women in securing positions, having special divisions that extend from the so-called handicapped woman to the university graduate and specially trained woman. Its latest work in this line is the opening of a bureau to place teachers in schools that are known as "progressive," a form of education that is now receiving the serious attention of leading educators.

The union conducts a room registry where those looking for such accommodations can be assured of certified rooms and surroundings suitable to their needs and where women having such rooms to rent can find suitable tenants. Incidentally, it has raised the standards so many of these rooms.

A credit union has been established to enable one to borrow at reasonable rates. It has done much to promote the work of women craftsmen and to make a market for its sale. It established and conducts the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, collecting for presentation what are known as "best" books for young people, encouraging people to buy only the best for their children, has a book-selling car which carries such books to remote sections of New England, and has a lending library for parents and teachers.

For years the union has maintained a department for research which offers fellowships for college graduates and, in co-operation with Simmons College, studies present-day social and industrial problems. Not a few improvements in the community owe their beginning to the findings of these students.

The above are but a few of the activities of the union. Its influence

Dim Lights Asked for Bird Tourists

Factories Urged to Lesser Glare Around Smokestacks During Migration

If factories throughout the United States, upon whose smokestacks flood lights play, would dim the lights during the bird migration season, they would render a great service to the birds, according to Edward H. Forbush, director of the division of ornithology, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Forbush took the dimming of flood lights on its smokestack by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Montana, as indicated in reports he has just received, to be direct evidence that interest in the conservation of migrating birds is broadening throughout the country and that campaigns carried on by numerous conservation agencies in an effort to enlist public support for protective measures, particularly during the "bird tourist" season, have been productive of good.

"I think the dimming of such lights is an excellent thing," Mr. Forbush said. "Such lights are visible for miles and birds flying southward are often lured by the illumination and, blundering against it in the brilliant glare, are destroyed. I daresay many of our native birds are sacrificed in this manner annually."

If factory owners in general would be content to dim their lights for the remaining weeks during which birds are flying southward, and then turn them on again when the last of the birds have gone south they would be rendering a distinct service to the forces at work to conserve our native American birds."

IDAH0 AIDED BY GAS TAX

MOSCOW, Id., (Special Correspondence)—A tentative highway budget for Idaho next year calls for expenditure of approximately \$2,500,000 in new construction, oiling and reconstruction. Of this amount Idaho will receive approximately \$1,000,000 from federal aid funds with the gasoline tax of 3 cents a gallon expected to yield \$700,000. The state highway department hopes that \$700,000 will be devoted to oiling during the 1928 construction season.

Aurora Borealis Observations Made by MacMillan Operator

Radio Message From Bowdoin Harbor, Labrador, Reports Brilliance of Aurora—Expedition to Study Effect on Earth's Magnetic Field

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—The exhibition of the aurora borealis which partially affected thousands of miles of Associated Press and other wires as far west as Kansas City, Wednesday, was very brilliant Tuesday night at Nain, Labrador, where the MacMillan Expedition is located. On Tuesday, while the disturbance was at its height in the United States, Labrador was marked by entire absence of radio signals on all wavelengths below 1000 meters, with one exception.

The Hartford Courant sent a radiogram to Donald MacMillan, leader of the expedition, requesting the explorer to report his experiences with the aurora.

The message was sent by Clark C. Rodman of Hartford, assistant managing editor of QST, the official publication of the American Radio Relay League, operating from station 15Z.

It was dispatched Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the answer was received from Clifford Hinote, Massachusetts Institute of Technology student, who is radio operator for the expedition, early last night, operating from station WNT at Nain, Labrador.

In the absence of Commander MacMillan, the student reported his own observations. He stated that the MacMillan Expedition is beginning observations of the aurora's effect on the earth's magnetic field.

Student Reports Observations

Mr. Hinote's message, which is dated Bowdoin Harbor, Labrador, Oct. 14, follows:

"Commander MacMillan is away for a few days so am answering your radiogram regarding aurora. No magnetic observer along on this expedition all aurora observations being taken by radio operator. Aurora very brilliant and colored on the night of Oct. 11, the night before the disturbances you mention. Oct. 11

CANADA TO PROVIDE FLYING CLUB PLANES

Civil and commercial aviation will be promoted in Canada by means of flying clubs that will receive government assistance, according to word received by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England District Manager of the United States Department of Commerce.

Each approved and incorporated association will receive two light airplanes free on condition that adequate housing, repair and maintenance facilities are provided, a flying field is established and qualified instructor and licensed air engineer are employed.

"When It's Electrical Contracting"

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LIGHTING AND POWER INSTALLATIONS—ELECTRIC FIXTURES—MOTORS—REPAIRS
Workmanship—Service—Quality

"When It's Electric Appliances"
You can rely on our Merchandise
Toasters—Vacuum Cleaners—Waffle Irons
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Here Is a Brass Band Composed of Members of One Family



Ensign and Mrs. W. J. Lawrence of Middletown (Conn.) Salvation Army, and Their 11 Sons and Daughters, Nearly All of Whom Play Several Instruments.

Items of Beethoven Centenary Placed in Musical Collection

Boston Public Library Acquires 10,000 Articles Relating to Celebrations—Larger Part of Material Gathered in Austria and Germany, and Carefully Arranged

A collection of concert programs, posters, photographs, newspapers and magazine articles, 10,000 or more items, all relating to the world-wide Beethoven centenary celebration, has recently been acquired by the Boston Public Library. The larger part of the collection consists of material gathered in Austria and Germany; the rest covers the music festivals given in London and other English cities.

The German material fills eight big portfolios, and is arranged in exemplary order. Each portfolio has an index, and there is also a general index to the collection; even the smallest item can be located at once.

The first portfolio contains clippings from the leading newspapers of Bonn, the city where Beethoven was born, and of Vienna, where he lived. These two cities were the main centers of celebration. The General Anzeiger for Bonn had consecutively published articles about Beethoven during several weeks, and for March 26 it issued a special Beethoven number with many pictures and facsimiles.

The committee for "Monuments in Music in Austria" published for the centenary a volume of more than 300 pages, dedicated mostly to the discussion of Beethoven's art. The essays in the volume were prepared at the Music Institute of the University of Vienna. The "Deutsches Beethoven-Fest in Bonn" is another book of considerable size.

In another portfolio the musical journals are gathered together. Among the best is the *Zeitschrift für Musik*, a monthly magazine founded by Robert Schumann in 1836.

Newspaper clippings are in the next portfolio. They are carefully arranged under several headings: Personal, genealogical, literature, exhibitions, Beethoven and the Modern World, Beethoven and the Revolution, and so on.

The hundreds of concert programs— together with reviews of the concerts—fill the remaining albums.

There are here also a number of good photographs, many taken at the Beethoven exhibition at Baden near Vienna. Ten other small photographs show the houses where Beethoven once lived, and the gardens where he used to walk.

The Bowdoin uses wavelengths of 20 and 36 meters. Toward the shorter end of the radio spectrum auroral disturbances have a minimum effect. Believe cause of aurora unknown. We are beginning observations of its effect on earth's magnetic field. Labrador is in belt of maximum aurora, and display is brilliant two out of three clear nights. Aurora is believed to have a greater influence on intensity of signals and broadcast band, with lesser influence on the short wavelengths.

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"We expect to have more definite information on aurora and its effects before next spring."

Clifford Hinote is from Minnesota and is with the Labrador Expedition on a year's leave of absence from M. I. T., said Mr. Rodman, this evening.

This is a collection in which Allen A. Brown would have found delight. It has been put together in the same

order as the material gathered in England are many large posters, a number of pamphlets and scores of programs. There are clippings, neatly arranged and pasted, from the leading English papers. These hundreds of articles show that the tremendous hold which Beethoven has upon the English public is ever increasing with the years.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

BRITISH PRESS IN PART OPPOSES PACT WITH IRAK

Cost to Taxpayers Cited—Nation Is for Friendship Without Mandate

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The visit of King Faisal of Irak in Europe has turned attention to the question of the renewal of the treaty between Great Britain and Irak, which expires in the spring of 1928. One of its clauses stipulates that before it terminates, the two governments concerned should enter into negotiations for its replacement by a new treaty, so that such negotiations about this time have been expected.

In view of the outcry that has appeared in certain sections of the press here against the continuance of British participation in Irak affairs—on the ground of its cost to the taxpayer—an unusual degree of interest is being taken in the future of the relations between the two countries. The Government of Irak is known to be desirous of being admitted to membership in the League of Nations, and this brings to the front the question as to whether the country is able to defend itself, and assume the status of a fully independent sovereign state.

Stability the Question

In a speech which attracted a great deal of attention over a year ago, Mr. Amery, the Dominions Secretary, stated that it was never intended that Britain's relations with Irak should come to an end in 1928. The reason why a short-term treaty had been concluded in 1922 was to impress upon Irak the necessity of paying her way as soon as possible.

But, on the other hand, it was not intended that Great Britain should adopt what has been called the policy of scuttle, and Mr. Amery went on to say that the treaty would simply have to be renewed on the merits of the question. That question is whether Irak has yet acquired that condition of stability and good government which would warrant Britain's withdrawing the support and assistance she has been giving for the past seven or eight years, and Mr. Amery, speaking for the British Cabinet, made it quite clear that the Government was ready to continue its advice in Irak up to such time as the League of Nations was satisfied that the necessary condition of stability had been attained.

A progressive reduction in the number of British officials, both civil and military, has been going on for the past four years, and the British Government claims that every encouragement has been given to the Irak people to take a larger share in the handling of their own political, economic and social problems. That of the defense of the country against foreign aggression has, however, yet to be taken seriously in hand.

Irak Aviation Fostered

Up to date all that has been done has been the raising of certain local levies under the command of British officers, and the training of limited numbers of young Irakis in the theory and practice of aviation, for which a training course in England for some of them has been arranged. The Government introduced a conscription bill into the National Assembly some months ago, but it appears to be at least doubtful whether there will not be serious opposition to its adoption.

By a protocol to the treaty with Great Britain, signed in March, 1924, the Government of Irak undertook to accept within four years full responsibility for the maintenance of internal order and the defense of the country from external aggression, so that after that time Irak will be free of all liability to furnish police or military assistance. As, however, it is more than doubtful whether Irak will be able to stand on her own feet at so early a date, it is not felt here that the time has yet come for the termination of the mandate which would result from the admission of the country to the League.

The view of the Irak Government is that the presence in the country of British officials—most of whom have only recently accepted ten-year contracts to work as servants of the Government—should be no bar to the acceptance of its application for membership of the League.

It appreciates fully the work done by the British officials, and desires them to remain until the country's political and military institutions are well on their feet, but to the suggestion

that the defense of its frontiers is at present beyond its powers, the Government replies that if this is so, there is all the more reason why it should have the benefit of the protection which membership of the League affords.

As regards political relations with Great Britain, the Irak Government is anxious to conclude a fresh treaty of friendship and co-operation, but sees in this nothing incompatible with the termination of the mandate and membership of the League. The question as to when the mandate should be withdrawn is not one which can be settled in a moment. It was instructed to Great Britain, to exercise on behalf of the League, by the Allies after the war, and any consideration of its termination would involve consideration also of the claims of other mandated territories such as Palestine and Syria and the Lebanon, to be granted the same freedom to go their own way and expected.

In view of the outcry that has appeared in certain sections of the press here against the continuance of British participation in Irak affairs—on the ground of its cost to the taxpayer—an unusual degree of interest is being taken in the future of the relations between the two countries. The Government of Irak is known to be desirous of being admitted to membership in the League of Nations, and this brings to the front the question as to whether the country is able to defend itself, and assume the status of a fully independent sovereign state.

Stability the Question

In a speech which attracted a great deal of attention over a year ago, Mr. Amery, the Dominions Secretary, stated that it was never intended that Britain's relations with Irak should come to an end in 1928. The reason why a short-term treaty had been concluded in 1922 was to impress upon Irak the necessity of paying her way as soon as possible.

But, on the other hand, it was not intended that Great Britain should adopt what has been called the policy of scuttle, and Mr. Amery went on to say that the treaty would simply have to be renewed on the merits of the question. That question is whether Irak has yet acquired that condition of stability and good government which would warrant Britain's withdrawing the support and assistance she has been giving for the past seven or eight years, and Mr. Amery, speaking for the British Cabinet, made it quite clear that the Government was ready to continue its advice in Irak up to such time as the League of Nations was satisfied that the necessary condition of stability had been attained.

A progressive reduction in the number of British officials, both civil and military, has been going on for the past four years, and the British Government claims that every encouragement has been given to the Irak people to take a larger share in the handling of their own political, economic and social problems. That of the defense of the country against foreign aggression has, however, yet to be taken seriously in hand.

Irak Aviation Fostered

Up to date all that has been done has been the raising of certain local levies under the command of British officers, and the training of limited numbers of young Irakis in the theory and practice of aviation, for which a training course in England for some of them has been arranged. The Government introduced a conscription bill into the National Assembly some months ago, but it appears to be at least doubtful whether there will not be serious opposition to its adoption.

By a protocol to the treaty with Great Britain, signed in March, 1924, the Government of Irak undertook to accept within four years full responsibility for the maintenance of internal order and the defense of the country from external aggression, so that after that time Irak will be free of all liability to furnish police or military assistance. As, however, it is more than doubtful whether Irak will be able to stand on her own feet at so early a date, it is not felt here that the time has yet come for the termination of the mandate which would result from the admission of the country to the League.

The view of the Irak Government is that the presence in the country of British officials—most of whom have only recently accepted ten-year contracts to work as servants of the Government—should be no bar to the acceptance of its application for membership of the League.

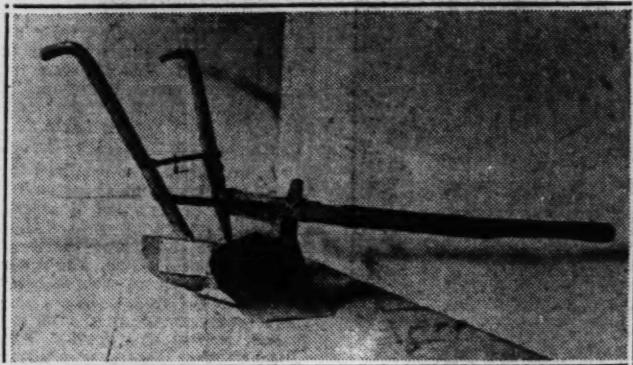
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HAQUE ACADEMY STUDENTS FROM 44 COUNTRIES

Courses in International Law Draw Increasingly, Except for Americans

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Prof. James Brown Scott, the secretary-general of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D. C., lately told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor how gratified he felt at the steady growth and

Said to Be First Subsoil Plow



Regarded as One of the Most Important Agricultural Relics, the Plow Fashioned by Vaclav Veverka in Consultation With His Cousin Frantisek Moved, Turned and Re-turned the Soil in One Process.

Invention of Modern Plowshare by Czech Cousins Celebrated

Plowman and Smith's Experiments a Century Ago Produced First Subsoil Plow, Which Effectively Increased Yield of Soil

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The vigorous agricultural town of Pardubice, in East Bohemia, which is yearly becoming more and more important as a railway junction, was not long ago the scene of a picturesque ceremony, when a monument was set up to the cousins, Frantisek and Vaclav Veverka, the discoverers of the famous plow, from which the steam plow and all later inventions have evolved.

Chemical Beet Culture Benefited

Immediately on its discovery the Ruchado was recognized as a great boon to agriculture, and was adopted by almost all countries. Naturally today modern inventions and improvements have superseded the original discovery, but even now in the center of Germany the Veverka plow in its original form is still in general use. It is interesting to note the fact that the intensification of sugar beet culture in Czechoslovakia, which has contributed so much to the commercial advancement of that state, has been indirectly, at any rate, to the invention of the subsoil plow.

It is safe to assert that the discovery of this plow was one of the most epoch-making events of the last century. It marked the beginning of a whole series of agricultural experiments, which have resulted in great benefits to humanity in general.

The two inventors, however, won little recognition or wealth during their lifetime, nor did they seem to concern themselves much with either. For them life went on just as before, but the knowledge that they had eased the toll of thousands of those who work in the fields, and given bread to many, must have given them great joy.

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POLISH REVENUE KEEPS AHEAD OF EXPENSES

Treasury Recalls 60,000,000 Paper Money Notes—Outside Capital Flows In

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The currency of the "zloty" in Poland has undergone a great improvement, and it may be said that it is fairly stabilized and that, considering the favorable harvest, there seems to be no likelihood of Polish money being threatened during the present year. The revenues of the state during the first seven months of the year have outbalanced the expenses.

A number of governments, aware of the advantages visits of their citizens to these gatherings entail, have placed scholarships at the disposal of students and given other facilities in order to encourage the study of courses in the Peace Palace. The expenditure for room and board have been reduced as much as possible as a result of negotiations with hotels and clubs. For countries where Holland has not yet agreed to cancel visa fees—and they are just a few, the United States included—the Dutch Government allows freedom of visa for the duration of the academy's courses. Other measures have been taken to encourage and facilitate these summer visits to The Hague, while the courses of the academy are gratuitous for those admitted by the board of management.

While the United States pours out its ten thousands of tourists, every summer, upon the European continent, and hundreds upon hundreds of these include a visit to Holland, only one dozen United States citizens took part in the activities of the Hague Academy, during the summer of this year. It is thought possible that this state of affairs might be altered if the United States extended to its citizens financial subsidies and other facilities as is done by the less well-to-do countries of the world.

The Washington Carnegie Endowment having had a lion's share in the foundation of the academy, it was hoped that the United States would appreciate and benefit by this great opportunity to promote international friendship and peace in a practical and direct way.

The unfavorable trade balance for the seven months of the present year amounts to 125,000,000 zlotys. It is based on the increase of import, while export has remained steadily

various figures are worked out all over it with brass studs. It was made by a young French royalist during the French Revolution as a gift for his betrothed, and eventually found its way to the Cape.

In 1860 it was carried away by a flood and lay buried in mud for three months. Cecil Rhodes once rode five hours on horseback to see it, offering £1000 for it in order to place it in his museum at Groot Schuur, but the offer was declined. It seems likely that this old "Catherine chest" will probably be acquired for the National Museum at Bloemfontein, as the present owner has stipulated that it is not to be sold to an individual or to leave this country.

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REASONABLE PRICES

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

The Tendencies of American Taste

By FRANCIS STEEGMULLER
The publication of the following article does not mean that the editor of this page is in agreement with the views stated. They are printed as the conclusions of a keen observer.

HERE have been definite signs of late that the stock of available early American furniture is running low. The first type of furniture to be collected was, as we have shown in a previous article, the simple chair of painted type—the Hitchcock, the ladder-back and the Windsor. Then came the best of the old furniture—the grand pieces of mahogany and cherry and walnut. But during the last two years the taste has changed again, and instead of furnishing their drawing-rooms with appropriate mahogany highboys and cherry chests and chairs of mahogany inlaid with satinwood, American matrons are filling their homes with furniture of pine and maple.

Butterfly tables of rough pine in the crudest execution, candle-stands which consist of a few rough spoked, chests which were originally wood-boxes, maple chairs which were made for the front porch—all are enjoying their *heyday* of popularity. These would seem to be the only three types of Early Americans. The first two would seem to be superseded because the supply of them is exhausted, and we must look forward to a similar situation as regards the third.

European Sources Now Important
Another sign is the present tendency to combine in the same room furniture of another land with that of early America. The most obvious

example of this is the enormous popularity of French provincial furniture, which was unheard of in America two years ago. One large department store in New York has an antique department which imports huge shipments of rustic French chairs, tables, chests, beds and armoires every year.

This same store follows a similar policy with regard to furniture from other lands, although less extravagantly than with the French. It imports large-grade pieces of English oak, in the more simple, less highly carved styles which harmonize well with the austere lines of the fashionable pine and maple of America. Spanish pieces are bought, too, but not so widely, and Italian likewise.

Instead of keeping their rooms severely in national character, the modern decorators are combining early American furniture with Spanish and Italian pottery, with toiles de Jouy of the most distastefully French designs, with English chintzes, with Irish glasses and brasses, and with furniture, too, from the provinces of France. Apart from its significance concerning the scarcity of American things, this fashion is in itself a delightful one. Many charming rooms have been done in this manner during the last few years, and it is definitely a step forward in decorating history.

Reproductions Improving in Merit

But possibly the most obvious sign that genuine pieces of early American furniture are becoming more and more scarce is the enormous advance made during the last few years in both the quality and the quantity of reproductions of this type of furniture. As we have noticed before, the first reproductions made were of a hideous character.

If a Chippendale chair was desired, the only thing which seemed necessary to the manufacturer was to make up a chair with a splat which resembled a vase of some sort or description. This done—from real mahogany or an inferior wood carelessly stained—the finish was not considered important, and the upholstery was a minor matter. No effort was made to approximate the surfaces of the older work, the softly rounded corners achieved by careful craftsmanship which are the very essence of old things.

Far different, however, are the reproductions now being made. While some of the designs are adaptations, they are of the sort which might well have been invented by the craftsmen of the period itself. Careful study by artists and experts has produced designs, proportions, details of constructions. Surfaces have been minutely explored, finishes examined, colors compared. A far better type of craftsman has been employed.

The result of all this is that we have been producing reproductions of our early furniture which are not only just as beautiful, but at times more so; surely, often, more practically constructed, especially for our steam-heated homes, and just as desirable in every way but one as the real, authentic antique objects.

Equally Decorative

With such excellent copies available on every hand, it seems that sentiment is now the only cause for anyone to insist upon genuine antiques. Formerly beauty was a just and important cause, but now that reason has disappeared. Unless one

loves to think of all the persons who must have used the particular chair which one is at present occupying, or unless some famous person used it, or unless one's own ancestors used it, the old chair should be no more desirable than an equally beautiful new one.

Many sensible persons are becoming aware of the truth of this statement, and the dealers are, too, for they are raising the prices of the reproductions to almost the level of the prices of the antiques themselves.

It is not likely that the popularity of old things will diminish in the near future. The only reason for such an occurrence would be the rise of some new style to supersede

the old, and it is difficult to imagine, at present, just what this style would be. It seemed, for a time, that the most horrible types of Victorian things were coming back, but the danger seems to have been averted.

The only other rival type is the ultra-modern style of furnishing, such as the skyscraper bookcase, the red, yellow and black painted desks and bureaus, and the picture frames of geometrically angular proportions. These last things are enjoying a mild popularity among persons who pride themselves upon their extreme ultra-modernity, but it is a question whether they are regarded with esthetic appreciation by anyone. Time only will tell, but meanwhile the popularity of the antique will doubtless continue to increase, and the annual stream of tourists over our eastern roads will continue to pour into the ever-increasing number of antique shops.

Chinese Pewter

ALTHOUGH collectors seldom turn their attention to that delightful and but little explored field, the realm of old Chinese pewter presents much of interest in itself and much also in comparison with Western pewter. The Chinese variety is characterized by fine workmanship

shape of six lotus petals, dating back to the Tang period, 618-906. Its surface is covered with pits, encrusted with earth, the result of corrosion, indicating its burial underground for an extended period.

Another piece of very early pewter, in the same place, is a long pewter tablet, found in the tomb of Tung-Kun, a great scholar, highly esteemed. This tablet is a record, the deed of a pair of horses. It is inscribed in Chinese characters, dated A. D. 85, in the Han dynasty. This is said to be the oldest piece of pewter extant. An analysis of its alloy shows the following composition: tin 19.2 per cent, lead 75.5 per cent, zinc 1.5 per cent.

Ethics Taught in Mottos and Designs

The use of inlaid designs in brass, is seen most in the Ming period, 1368-1643. A group of these examples are seen in the Field Museum, in Chicago. One of the finest is a large octagonal jar with an inscription in large characters around the neck.

Inlaid in brass, they read "A family which accumulates virtue will surely acquire a super-abundance of blessings." The eight blessings are developed in inlaid brass, in eight panels on the body of the jar. Eight happy symbols decorate the cover, which is surmounted by a figure of a

peacock. The figure is mounted on a lotus base, and is mounted on a box of the Ming period (1368-1643).

Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History
Chinese Figure in Pewter, Found in Paris. This Is of the Sung Period, and Is Mounted on a Box of the Ming Period, Use of Which Is Unknown.

Some of the interesting experiences connected with their adventures.

There is the typical transaction of a man living outside of Peking, 100, or 20, or 10 miles, who brings a piece of pewter to you. "I don't want that kind of pewter, I want very old pewter," you say.

But, he explains, he cannot afford to return and take that long journey unless you will purchase the one piece. After thinking a moment, he recalls that a distant cousin or relative has a piece of old pewter of the kind in which you will be interested. In a few days he returns, this time having brought perhaps 25 articles which he spreads out. The collector sees only one piece which is worthy a place in a collection.

But the seller names a price for the whole lot, more than would ordinarily be paid for the piece, and that is his price. In this way the collector is forced to acquire indifferent pieces which it is necessary to dispose of later; or else to pay more for the one which he really wants.

Another experience Mrs. Hubbard had in attempting to acquire a beautiful dish of which she had learned.

She arrived just in time to see the man finishing his job of covering this admirable old piece—a desperation from the standpoint of a pewter lover—with engraving of a most inferior sort. This he was doing to

please the coming purchaser.

"Fairs" in China as Well as in France

At the Temple Fair, held to celebrate the phases of the moon, where occasionally the collector finds things, Mrs. Hubbard once asked if there was any old pewter for sale. There was none, but at the next session of the fair, some 10 or 20 days later, the place simply bristled with pewter. Unfortunately it was undesirable, present-day ware, such as is offered in various countries for the tourists' trade.

Having asked but one seller for

Taoist deity, lacquered gold and brown, and with two topknots on his head.

Collecting in China Is Difficult

It is not at all easy to procure really fine pieces in China now. Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard, who with her sons, Charles and Horace, is building up the Hubbard collection, tells of

things.

Earliest Known Example, A. D. 85

Like the early Greek and Roman pieces, very early Chinese examples, dug from the earth, show corrosion and are consequently more or less brittle. These very old pieces are naturally of added interest, from an archaeological viewpoint.

In the collection of pewter in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago many countries are represented, going back several centuries. There is found one of these very early Chinese examples, a dish in the

shape of a lotus pod.

Beneath it is a lamp in which whale oil is burned. Heated water in the container above surrounds a bowl that holds food. K'ien Lung Period.

Early American Furniture

Antique Rugs

Old Pewter

Rare Old Prints

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ANTIQUE for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

The Charms of Old New Castle

Newark, Del. Special Correspondence

NOT many years ago, antiques were treasured chiefly because of some association with an ancestor or friend. The popularity of auction sales and the prevalence of antique shops scattered through all parts of the East today indicates that these things have a great commercial worth. But the human-interest value still remains.

A ladder-back chair with five slats is more valuable than one with three, but many would cease to count slats if Washington or Lafayette had sat in it.

There is an umbrella which has a marvelous story. It is a very, very large blue silk affair, and it belonged to Mr. Read, a colonial gentleman of old New Castle. One rainy morning in the day of early America, Mr. Read was walking along the Strand under his umbrella protecting himself from wind, torn from his hands and carried it far out into the waters of the Delaware. Mr. Read made no attempt to recover his lost property, but, strange to say, it was returned to New Castle more than a year afterward.

When it was wrenched from the hand of Mr. Read the wind carried it high over the water and dropped it in the rigging of a clipper ship bound for China—an English craft that had come up the river to trade. Its journey round the world. Disengaged by a sailor, and safe in the hold, it journeyed around the Horn, through the Roaring Forties, on and on into the storms of the China Sea, to come back in time to the peaceful waters of the Delaware.

The skipper who landed at New Castle came up the Strand carrying the vagrant blue silk umbrella, on the handle of which was carved the name and address of its owner, to whom he no doubt thought it a good joke to restore his property.

No Mistaking This Date

Before the entrance of one of the houses on the Strand were exhibited bricks and numbers taken from an old Dutch tile house which no longer stands. The date of the building 1687, was fastened into the house in letters of wrought iron over two feet high. When the house was torn down the numbers and some of the bricks were saved.

Living in the Sea's Romance

In another room is a portrait of the captain of an old sailing vessel. Hanging under this is a small painting of his ship, framed in dark wood.

The boat was sunk in a storm off the coast of England 200 years ago.

In more recent times the English salvaged the old craft and some of the wood was used in making the frame which holds the painting.

On the Strand, which faces the river, there is a house from whose windows one can look southward into Delaware Bay and watch the ships still coming up that same course which ships followed 250 years ago. In this home are collections of china and silver and valuable papers and documents. On the

wall hangs the original deed from Indian chief Seckataris of the Leni-Lenape to William Penn. It is in William Penn's handwriting. The chief of the Leni-Lenape probably could not read what he signed—neither could we read it.

Autographed pictures of many of the founders of the American Government are among the treasures found here. There are several sea-men's chests.

This Umbrella Had Wanderlust

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Early America is preserved here, not by tradition alone, not only by specimens of early American pine, hickory and maple. It is the home, the place not remade, but kept, of some of America's pioneers.

E. W.



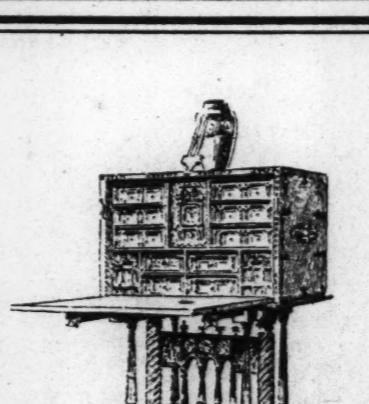
Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History
Chinese Pewter Jar Inlaid With Brass Inscriptions and Designs. It Dates in the Ming Period (1368-1643).



Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History
Chinese Figure in Pewter, Found in Paris. This Is of the Sung Period, and Is Mounted on a Box of the Ming Period, Use of Which Is Unknown.



Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History
A Predecessor of the Chafing Dish Is This Tightly Closed Pewter Dish in the Form of a Lotus Pod. Beneath It Is a Lamp in Which Whale Oil Is Burned. Heated Water in the Container Above Surrounds a Bowl That Holds Food. K'ien Lung Period.



From Cellar to Attic
the quaint old four-story brick house which is the home of the

Spinning Wheel Antique Shop

has been redecorated during the summer and presents a new charm and a fitting setting for the lovely antiques—china, glass, pewter, mirrors, Staffordshire figures, hooked rugs, trays, furniture of every kind collected from Virginia, South Carolina and New England.

From Cellar to Attic

Near the birthplace of Edgar Allan Poe, this Fayette Street abode of French Huguenots a hundred years ago, is filled with recent selections.

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—Blue Staffordshire
—Pink Staffordshire
—Colored Scent Bottles
—Twelve Pairs of Old Lustres
—Glassware, rose

House and Garden

Preparing Front Lawns for Winter

Burlington, Vt.

Special Correspondence
IT IS a good time now to prepare the front yard for winter. There are some large items and some small matters that need attention before the ground freezes and before the snow carpet comes. The condition of the lawn next spring and throughout the summer depends much upon how the area and the plants thereon come through the winter. Inattention and general neglect will reveal themselves in the recurring season if they are allowed to rule now, or complete lethargy becomes king.

Without doubt the lawn is of first importance. It is an important factor in every good front yard and like the painter's canvas, it is the basis of all success in general good looks.

First of all comes leaves and other litter. It is useless to let very much of this accumulate and lie on the ground through the winter, because it forms too thick a mat and will kill out grass. A small amount of leaves will do no harm; in fact, they will help to prevent deep freezing and

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frequent thaws, which often kill the grass. Light litter evenly distributed may help much, but cleaning by raking and lifting of clumps of grass is undesirable. It is well also to fill all pocket holes or depressions and to do some grading up to make the surface uniform. Rolling the lawn just before it freezes, if it is not too soft with recent rains, is an excellent thing to do, as this will serve to place the roots under the soil where they should remain during the winter so to avoid heavy winter killing. It is an excellent time now to dig weeds or foreign plants that are not desirable, as the excavated places can be filled and repopulated with plants with the advent of spring.

The annual application of measures to the front yard, while effective and good for the grass, is so unattractive and unpleasant that it should be employed only as a last resort. Commercial fertilizers now offer as good results if put on in the spring.

It is well also at this time of year to search for sorrel, moss, ferns or undesirable grasses on the lawn, for they usually indicate that the soil is acid and needs pulverized lime. For the average soil use it at the rate of a bushel to each thousand square feet of surface. Lime will serve to sweeten the soil. Put it on in the fall.

Shrubs need some attention at this season of the year. With most shrubs fall pruning is preferable to spring pruning. The most important single item in pruning is to cut out the oldest canes, removing them close to the ground. If all the ragged ones are taken out, new ones will come in their place and they will be objects of beauty. If a few canes are taken out each year the whole group or hedge can be kept young and beautiful. Moreover, it is often desirable to cut back the tips so as to keep the whole plant even and uniform in height. If shrubs like holly, wither, dogwood, etc., the bark are made up of loose-growing stalks which may be easily broken down by snow and ice, it is a good thing to tie these rather loosely to a stake with a strong string, gathering the stalks up around the shrub so as to hold them more or less erect, especially in times of heavy snow. The bundling up of shrubs for winter with straw is all right in some cases but it does not keep the plants warm; on the contrary it serves to keep them cold, which is equally undesirable. In general, however, where shrubs are not hardy enough to withstand the winter, they too are fastidious to reward the gardener for the trouble they cause. It is better to plant hardy ones. It is well to put a light mulch of manure or leaves at the base of shrubbery to furnish some protection against sudden changes in winter weather, and injury to the roots.

Flowers should be put to bed for the winter. Cut down all stems close to the ground and either leave them for protection or bury them, and strew the bed with a light covering of rich soil or decayed manure.

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Notebook Gleanings

House Plants

House plants brought indoors for winter keeping should be given plenty of water and sunlight. Be sure that the pots are secured thoroughly and filled with fresh soil before the plants are set out.

Geraniums belong in every window garden but are wont to grow ungracefully. Prune them down to assist their symmetrical growth.

Ferns brought from the greenhouse will become acclimated to the atmospheric conditions of the house better than if the change be made in midwinter.

Any newly potted plant will appreciate being put out of doors in a sheltered place on very mild days near the farm home premises, never frightened or molested in any

in farming and certain suburban districts the quail should be given special attention. If enticed daily with grain before cold weather sets in, this lovable little denizen of field and woodland will come regularly all winter long for food and to seek shelter among the shrubbery. Severely cold weather, especially when deep snows endure over a long period, often works a serious hardship upon the quail, making it very difficult for them to find food. Quail fed regularly near the farm home premises, never frightened or molested in any

Anyone who has had difficulty in starting hardy phlox from seeds may solve the problem by sowing the seeds in the fall and mulching well. In the spring, when the covering is removed, the tiny plants will be peeping above the ground. When large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to the borders, where they usually bloom from July until frost.

Success with sweet peas is dependent largely upon getting an

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House and Garden

Harmonizing Values in Flower Decorations

IN THE fall months there are many flower problems to be solved, and among them is that of what plants to bring indoors, and where to place them once they are in. The first half of the question is easily solved—bring in whatever plants are desired: annuals, spring perennials, late-flowering chrysanthemums, tender pot plants, and ferns. Indoor plants will bloom at various periods during the winter; but the question of placing the plants indoors is a more difficult question, and in addition to being an affair of practicality, is one of taste.

Much has been written about placing plants indoors in relation to their colors and the colors of their surroundings. This is a rather elementary point. Few people would be guilty of placing red geraniums in a room whose prevailing tone is rose, for instance; or purple petunias in a room whose walls are covered with crimson brocade; or violent orange calendulas or marigolds amid surroundings of pink or pale blue.

Harmonizing Character in Flowers

A more difficult problem, however, than color is that of form and value, and it is here that many flowers have their effectiveness spoiled by flower lovers who go wrong in their interior decorating attempts.

For example, the writer remembers once walking into a beautifully furnished drawing room in a country house. The room was large and low, the ceiling crossed by huge black beams and most of the furniture constructed of massive old oak. The decoration was in excellent taste, hangings, walls and pictures all harmonized, the room was properly dark. The only living decorations in this heavy, dark room, however, were two large pots of maidenhair fern, set on a dark brown oak table. It is obvious that this plant was a most disastrous choice. Its appearance was almost ridiculous in such surroundings, where its lacy and delicate leaves streamed about massive tables and chairs. The effect was similar to that which would be produced by a young and charming girl electing to furnish her room after the manner of her father's dead. This drawing room should have been filled with bowls of yellow dahlias or yellow African marigolds,

or tall jars of red-hot poker plant, or even a few vases of small sunflowers, or, in the spring, large yellow tulips, and a little later, many yellow and cream-colored iris.

The "value" of so delicate a decoration as maidenhair fern is out of all proportion to the "value" of bulbous oaken furniture. A fern in a usual bedroom seems not out of place, nor in a rather delicately furnished dining room. That is why ferns are so widely used as table decorations.

Formal or Informal?

This same theory of "value" can be applied to countless situations. Red geraniums, for instance, are appropriate, bright, and cheerful in a small and gayly-furnished breakfast room where the tables and chairs are of a rather light and frivolous character; the same red geraniums set in a formal dining room appear plebeian. A pot of yellow primroses put in such a breakfast room or in the lightly-furnished room of a child, seem dainty and fresh.

Thus some flowers—such as roses, camellias, gardenias, orchids and tulips—are best reserved for rooms of a formal, stately character, while the dozens of more common garden flowers, the larkspur, dahlia, marigolds, phlox, etc., may be placed in more informal and cozy surroundings.

The size of flowers, too, determines their placing. Delphiniums should not be set in a room with very low ceilings. In a huge, high-ceilinged room, there should not be used small bunches of pansies, violets, crocuses, or other small flowers, for the effect is one of spottiness.

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Music News of the World

The Cinematography of Sound

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris, Sept. 26
THERE is not, to my sense, a medium more traditional and more closed to progress than that of the musician. When the more fussy prejudices have ceased to please the least exciting, it is with the followers of Euterpe that one sees them most jealously preserved. One notices this once more in observing the attitude of our artists in the very simple problem of mechanism of a mechanical instrument, you see him assume a shocked and scornful air and declare that such a barbarous technique can only inspire him with a pitying disdain. Be it a question of gramophones, radio-phonographic apparatus or automatic pianos or organs, their unswerving severity is the same.

I take pride personally in having caused a scandal by being the first in Paris to give a criticism of mechanical music. A scandal with the musicians who did not admit that a record may be studied with as much attention as any other mode of expression; a scandal, too, with the manufacturers of records, who were very worried at seeing the imperfections and insufficiencies of their products denounced in the name of aesthetic ideals. I must add that after the first shoal of surprise subsided, most of the big newspapers opened, in their turn, a column similar to that which I had inaugurated.

Educational Value

Today it is at last understood that it is far more important for universal musical education to notice the appearance of a record of merit than to give an account of a piano recital which contains no element of novelty. The first will exercise a very active musical propaganda, which influences thousands and thousands of listeners, whilst the second has caused 200 or 300 persons assembled in a little concert hall, where they have learned nothing, to waste their time. It is as absurd to wish to deny the artistic interest of the good and bad recording of great concert virtuosos, as to attempt to prevent organists or pianists from making use of their modern instruments — with which, let us not forget, mechanism made this preliminary criticism. I were to enumerate what I consider the essentials for a successful song leader. The first of these is, of course, a natural capacity for leadership. That is perhaps a matter of individuality reinforced by a knowledge of one's job plus resource and confidence.

"Set Britain Singing"

By GIBSON YOUNG

London, Sept. 27

MY EXPERIENCE of community singing has been obtained in Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. My only knowledge of American community singing is from hearsay, from a fairly close study of the songbooks used in the United States and Canada, and from observing the methods of one or two American song leaders in England.

In my opinion there is a great risk in a too liberal choice of the sentimental song. One of my chief difficulties in England has been to break that very bad habit of singing humorous songs lugubriously. It is surprising how quickly an audience will degenerate into ultra-seriousness if you are not very careful.

It might be well to have made this preliminary criticism, I were to enumerate what I consider the essentials for a successful song leader. The first of these is, of course, a natural capacity for leadership. That is perhaps a matter of individuality reinforced by a knowledge of one's job plus resource and confidence.

Humor Essential

The other essentials are three: A sense of humor which functions quickly, and a ready tongue; adaptability to local conditions, whether adverse or otherwise, and musical knowledge.

If I have not made my audience laugh within three minutes, I am quite prepared for a troublesome time. A stock of good yarns is invaluable. The laugh, however, should be the result of a kindly sentiment and not of sarcasm.

With regard to adaptability, one does not at all rule known until he faces what one's audience will be like. For that reason I try to avoid as much as possible a fixed program. It is always useful for a song leader to have a number of impromptu songs in his mental knapsack which he can "spring on" his audience, even if the words are not included in the program.

To place musical knowledge last in order among the essentials is to invite criticism. It is an essential, of course, but absolutely useless without the other qualities. The song leader should most certainly be a singer, although he need not necessarily be a great singer.

Three to Six Parts

Two years ago the phrase "community singing" meant little or nothing at all in England. It had, of course, been practiced for generations in one or another of its forms, but there was never any thought of organizing it on the American plan. My first appearance before an English audience was in the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in Trafalgar Square, and there during the summer months we held our singing sessions.

It is surprising how many Americans come to shake hands after the concerts at midday. The general comment is that in America they have not heard community choirs sing in parts. We make a speciality of rounds, canons and catches in three, four, five and six parts. This type of choral singing of the man in the street appeals enormously to the Britisher, once you have persuaded him to break down his proverbial self-consciousness and reserve. "Community singing" is now a household word in Great Britain, and in two years, I have personally conducted over 3,000,000 singers.

Musical Taste

Many of our leading musicians are rather too fond of belittling the musical taste of England. The chief line of attack is that because the English do not sufficiently support the more expensive forms of musical endeavor, such as opera, they are therefore unmusical. I am one of those musicians who do not get unalloyed pleasure from opera, and it is at least probable that my case is typical. Quite emphatically I would state that the British singing public, as I know it, is ever ready to assimilate the very best songs that I am able to provide and that they

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LOS ANGELES

THE HOME FORUM

The Simple Joys of Table Reading

I AM one of those who believe with Christopher Morley that

"For students of the troubled heart
Cities are perfect works of art"

so when my friend the philosopher announced that he, and his pretty wife, who plays the piano, were to go to the city for a few days, my first thoughts were a mixture of how they would enjoy the city and how I would miss them, especially would miss his witicism which, in some subtle fashion, seem to add to the flavor of the food.

Now they have gone. Only the cat and I remain, and since cats move with a startling quietness the house is alive only when I move about it. The cook never comes out of her little kitchen until I put my head in and say, "It is not time for some food. It always is and it is always ready, but I always have to ask."

My solitary, literary meal is a pleasure, for I have dug up an old habit of mine, that of propelling up a book in front of my plate and well, what else would one do with a plate of steaming food to be eaten alone and, shall we say, Carlyle's *Essay on Boswell's Johnson*? I have discovered that I rather enjoy this little change and will appreciate all the more the philosopher's casual wit on his return. Certainly reading is the next best thing to listening, and if I cannot hear Johnson speak Ramblers I can certainly enjoy reading about what Boswell heard.

Besides, if the cooking is not quite what should be (the cook stewing not only all the color but all the flavor out of the cherries) it is a simple matter to use myself in the dust of *Essay's Fly*. This I will never know what I have devoured and yet will not feel the absent lady's reproving glance because I have not eaten a great deal. Whether or not this is an advantage depends entirely on the cook. It is doubtful if Brillat-Savarin's remark that a discovery in gastronomy affects mankind to a greater extent than a discovery in astronomy, applies to readers at table.

I mentioned above that Carlyle's

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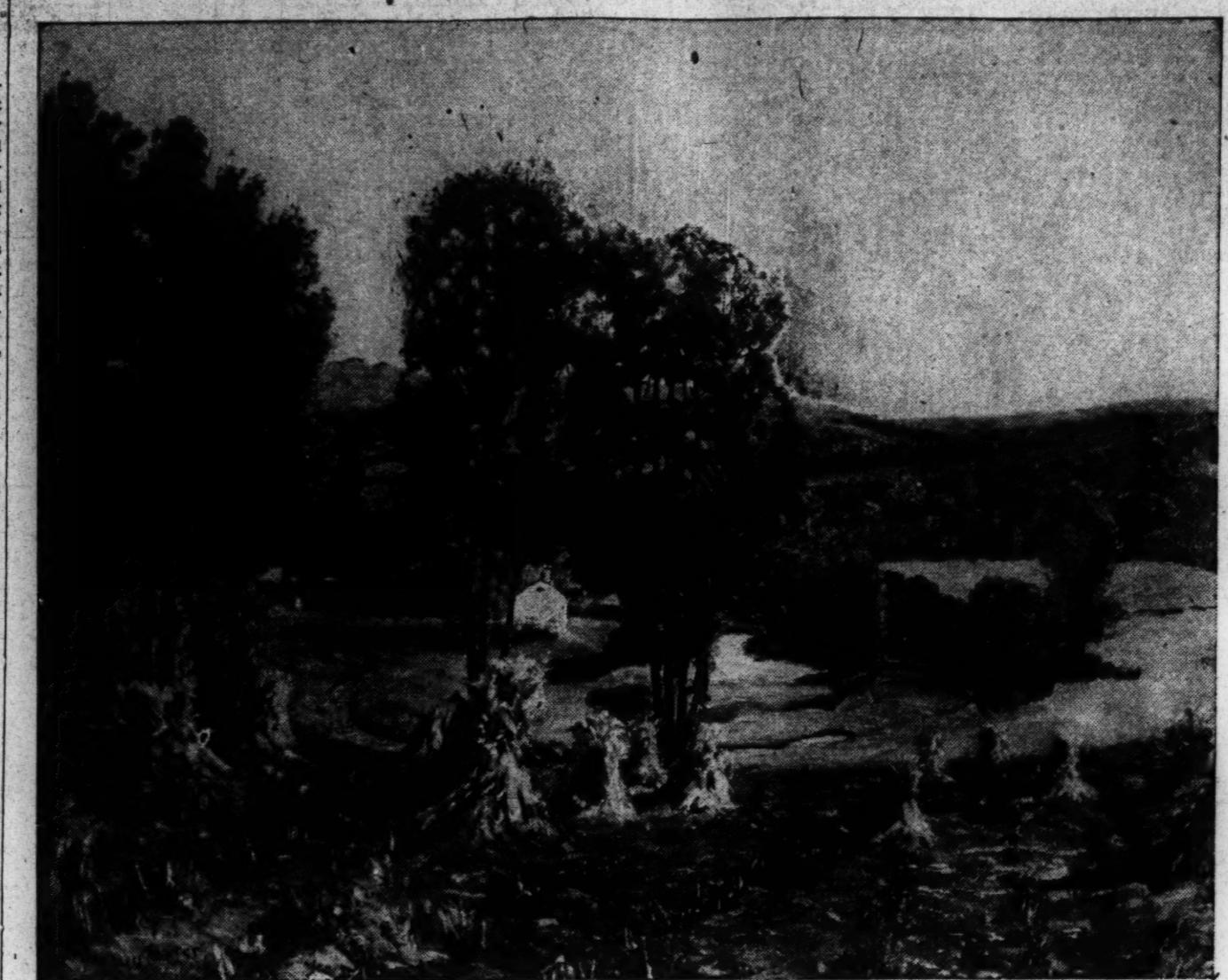
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Cornfield. From a Painting by Ben Foster, N. A.

A Feast in a Palace

and so forth and so on just as gayly all the way through. Bab Ballads would go well at almost any hour of the day, but they have the comfortable sure meter and rhyme that seem to go especially well with food. Verse, I believe, and that short and to the point, wins out over poetry as meal-reading, if that subtle distinction can be understood.

A few years ago, in the Adelphi, John Middleton Murray printed excerpts from the journal of his wife, Katherine Mansfield. These were exquisite entries, clear and shining and filled with a glorious sincerity and simplicity. They were short, and the journal had to be put aside every few pages to ponder what had been read. Perfect table reading. But magazines are, after all, comparatively fragile, and the Adelphi is printed on paper that can lay no claim to durability. It is for that reason that I sing praises for the publication this season, both in England and America, of Katherine Mansfield's *Journal in book form*. And in the book, of course, there is vastly more material, all of it with the same complete, glowing beauty. That is the high point, this from the end of May 31, 1919:

"Oh! God! The sky is filled with the sun, and the sun is like music. The sky is full of music. Music comes streaming down these great beams. The wind touches the harp-like trees, shakes little jets of music—little shakes, little trills from the flowers. The shape of every flower is like a sound. My hands open like five petals. Praise Him! Praise Him!"

And there is the one for June 21:

"At breakfast time a mosquito and a wasp came to the edge of the honey dish to drink. The mosquito was a lovely little, high stepping gazelle, but the wasp was a fierce roaring tiger. Drink, my darlings!"

To get away from journals, there is the best of Washington Irving (Oh, merry Bracebridge Hall) and Sir Roger de Coverley papers and Logan Pearsall Smith's unequalled page-long (and often shorter) intellectual pronouncements. And to remain in the mediocre twentieth, A. Edward Newton's musings and ruminations and accounts of purchases of those rare first editions we would all like to buy, and a generous sharing of his discoveries about eighteenth and nineteenth century figures, most especially of the dear old lexicographer of Bolt Court.

Those are but a few—a very few—of the most charming mealtime companions, and yet I assure you those few keep me turning from one to another, often changing authors with each course. That means the bookshelf of books to be played with at table must be accessible to the table, but that is only as it should be. Architects and decorators have, in the last couple of years, played up the decorative value of bookshelves, and books themselves, but they have not spent much time planning and distinguishing between the bookshelves for each room. Some books belong in the living room, in the pocket of the fireside chair or on the shelf by the bedside, certain cloth-bound ones by the tub, others out on the porch, on the cook's bookshelf in the kitchen and in the attic—a shelf of children's books under the window-sill, in the attic for rainy days! It is unfair to the books to throw them anywhere at all when they have a claim to distinction, when they have carefully asserted themselves. They like to be among their own kind and they should be.

The strange variety of mealtime books on their little shelf is a worry only to us. The books themselves feel at home, for each one is read at a time when it can be appreciated, and a shared admiration is a positive bond.

My admiration for books that entertain me while I am eating in the same as that I have for friends who share their company with me, and I have to select the one just as carefully as the other. Yesterday I listened raptly to the philosopher and praised the wit of philosophers. Today I listened to Gilbert or Mansfield or Lewis Carroll and revel in the simple joy of reading while I eat.

J. C. T.

BEN FOSTER was contemporary with Gardner Symons, W. Elmer Schofield, and other artists of the semi-impressionistic school in the United States. He painted with a sense of true values and with simple sincerity. He was a student of Abbott H. Thayer, and when in Paris obtained recognition for his excellent landscapes. He was awarded a medal at the Paris exposition in 1900, and the French Government purchased his "Night Scene of the Paris Exposition" and "Lullied by the Murmur of the Brook" for the Luxembourg Gallery. Many galleries in the United States including the Metropolitan Museum possess his pictures.

Foster by no means confined himself in subject matter to his native Maine but traveled into Wyoming and the rugged West for scenes. He painted in a truthful way, but as one critic has put it, "In spite of photographic exactness he often achieves poetry." "Cornfield" is but one of the many interesting canvases in the memorial exhibition of his work now being held at the Yunn Art Galleries in Kansas City, Missouri.

Another picture hung in the exhibit is one of a New England hillside in autumn with vivid maples and deep contrasting green pines. Another is of a quiet scene in the Maine woods where water lilies bloom in profusion on the calm surface of a lake, the whole picture giving the effect of quietness and stillness and the scent of burning birch wood, and she did not see how poor and dirty the room was, for the daylight gleamed upon a mass of golden fruit and silver bloom embroidered on the covering of the settle by the hearth, and sparkled against a silver and crystal lantern hanging in the chimney. And between the cracks on the walls Young Gerard had stuck wands of gold and silver palm and branches of snowy blackthorn, and on the floor was a dish full of celandine and daisies and a broken jar of small wild daffodils. And the child knew that all these things were the treasures of queens and kings.

Then he looked about and found his own wooden cup, and went away and came back with the cup full of milk, set on a platter heaped with primroses, and when he brought it to her she looked at it with shining eyes and asked:

"Is this the feast?"

"That's it," said Young Gerard. And she drank it eagerly. And while she drank Young Gerard fetched a pipe and began to whistle tunes on it as mad as any thrush, and the child began to laugh and jumped up, spilling her leaves and primroses, and danced between the fife lights and shadows as though she were now a shadow taken shape and now a name. Whenever he paused she cried, "Oh, let me dance! Don't stop! Let me go on dancing!"

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RADIO & AVIATION

Radio Manufacturers Decide in Favor of Patent Pooling

Appointment of Patent Committee to Execute Plan Approved by 200 Members in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association are to form a patent pool or a cross-licensing system to protect their members against litigation and reprisals, it is announced here following a meeting of 200 members in connection with the Sixth Annual Chicago Radio Show. This action was dictated in a resolution, which ordered the appointment of a new patent committee to execute the plan.

An outline of the steps to be taken was given the delegates in an executive session by C. C. Hanch, who was said by radio manufacturers to have pioneered in the patent pooling field for the automobile industry. Mr. Hanch, in an official report, asserted that mechanical perfection and stability of design had been advanced 10 years in the automotive trade by the adoption of a cross-licensing system such as he recommended to the radio makers.

"It has resulted in reduced costs and increased sales," Mr. Hanch was quoted as saying. "The automobile has caught up with and passed the telephone. The one has been developed through patent freedom and outright sale, and the telephone industry has developed under patent control and licensing of instruments."

"Strengthen your constitution and by-laws, for the solution of this problem requires an effective trade association. It is essential that you have patent co-operation instead of individual development."

Proposals of Mr. Hanch were supported by C. C. Colby, president of the R. M. A. He stated that present conditions of uncertainty in the radio industry cannot be continued, and

songs which Reser has included in the evening's program.

The complete program will be as follows:

"Tell Me, Little Daisy," "I'm Wonderin' Who?" "Down South," "Harry Reser 'Dardanella,'" "Lindy Lou," "Harrigan's," "Leonor," "Old Time Group," "Oh, What a Pal Was Mary," "The County Fair," "The Prisoner's Song," "The Fan Parade," "Sapphire," "Plano Solo," "Old Time Group," "Forger Blows Bubbles," "Oh, That Sweetie of Mine," "Chopinata," "Old Time Group."

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This program will be radiodictated by WEAF, New York; WEEI, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WPI, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WWJ, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; WGY, Schenectady; WDFA.

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As crowds continued to throng the corridors of the show at the Coliseum each afternoon and evening the contest between the old battery forces and the new socket-powered devices which eliminate the A, B and C batteries, became the outstanding features of interest. With exhibits of both types of power ranged side by side from one end of the great decorated hall to the other it grew increasingly evident that the fans are attracted predominantly by the new devices which eliminate the troubles of battery maintenance and renewals.

Scores of exhibitors at the show displayed the new electrified alternating current tube sets which were claimed to be the last word in simplified operation. Sets using alternating current tubes of the Cunningham, Kellogg, Raquo Corporation and other A. C. tubes proved the magnet for the visitors. Crowds also were drawn by the sets using standard type tubes supplied with direct current from units connecting with light sockets. The higher cost of the advanced systems appeared to be outweighed by the convenience they offered.

Some manufacturers continued to show the battery-operated sets along with the new socket power apparatus, feeling that there is still a big battery set market in isolated homes which do not have electricity for lighting.

Punjab Shows Fivefold Gain in 11 Years—Societies Grow Rapidly in Persia

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—Reports of increasing co-operative activity continue to reach the headquarters of the British co-operative movement.

It is now 12 years since the co-operative movement was introduced in Ceylon, reports the International Co-operative Alliance, and there is an increasing demand from the general public for knowledge on co-operative matters. To meet this demand, regular training classes which are well attended, are being organized. The number of societies during the year 1925 increased from 257 to 315 and the membership from 30,548 to 34,164. As in India the majority of the societies, 290 out of total of 315, are for agricultural credit. These have an aggregate membership of 32,930.

Punjab Membership 450,000

The report of the co-operative societies in the Punjab for 1925-26 shows that the movement there is gaining in strength, the number of societies having risen from 330 in 1915 to 15,000 in 1926, with a capital of nine crores and a membership of 450,000.

The Czechoslovak Co-operative Wholesale Society, which was founded in 1909, is now the largest commercial enterprise in the Czechoslovak Republic, and has won for the co-operative movement the esteem of both the economic classes and the state administration authorities. The sales of the society in 1926 amounted to \$30,170,347 Czechoslovak crowns. The production of the factories and mills amounted to 137,529,848 crowns. The society owns four wheat and corn mills, three bakeries, one miller mill, one barley mill, two meat and sausages works, a chemical works, an undershaw factory and other productive works.

Notwithstanding the quite recent foundation of the co-operative movement in Persia, it has already aroused the interest and obtained the support of a large mass of the population, says the International Co-operative Bulletin. This, continues the report, is a guarantee of its successful development in the future, and the time is not far distant when it will become a prominent social economic factor in the public economy of Persia.

Notable Growth in Year

The Teheran Co-operative Society, "Ektisad," was established in March, 1926. Its turnover increased month by month, and shortly afterward it was found possible to open a branch in the Heasan Shah-Ahad district of Teheran. Previous to the organization of the "Ektisad," co-operative societies existed in Ardabil and Tavriz only. The latter society at present has six branches, and has succeeded in attracting the peasant population to co-operation.

According to a recently published report of the Central Union of Co-operative Societies in Japan, there was only one registered consumers' society in 1904; in 1911 there were 19, with a membership of 9629; in 1921, 85, with 59,142 members, and in 1925, 129, with a membership of 119,946. The consumers' co-operative movement in Japan is not yet very highly developed. The federation of purchase societies to which the consumers' societies are affiliated consist mostly of agricultural societies.

For their next program from WTC, the Traveler's station, Hartford, which will go on the air at 8 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 20.

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Vaughn De Leath, contralto, heard regularly through stations of the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network and known since the earliest days of radiodictating as "The Original Radio Girl," has made up her mind to stop using the phrase.

She states her reasons as follows: "I believed in the old saying, 'imitation is the sincerest flattery,' and probably feel compelled that so many radio performers have tried to imitate upon the phrase, 'The Original Radio Girl.' But I believe equally in two other famous sayings, 'accept no substitutes' and 'none genuine without this signature.'

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It is felt that further investigations should include a comparison of the penetration of radio waves from a distance exceeding a few wavelengths, and of radio waves generated at a distance less than a wavelength.

MELBOURNE NOW GETS BRIDGE

Improvement Sought for 60 Years Ordered by Labor Government

Hoover Speech "Bottled" for Use at Convention

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has made a one-minute speech that will remain unheard until Oct. 25. A phonographic recording set was his only audience.

The record will be sent to Pinehurst, N. C., where the American Institute of Steel Construction will hold its annual convention, beginning Oct. 25. When Mr. Hoover, unable to accept the institute's invitation to be present, its officers arranged with a phonograph company to record his speech and reproduce it at an evening's existence of one-time popularity.

One of these selections which the Cliquit Club Eskimos will perform is "Dardanella," which has had a curious up and down history. It was refused by many publishers and was finally accepted to keep the plodding composers quiet. For two years it was hidden on shelves, and when it burst onto the public ear it ran rapidly into first place as record-breaker and still enjoys a large sale.

Felix Bernard and Johnny S. Black are the music writers and Fred Fisher is responsible for the words. Valentine, which had a tremendous vogue, being played practically around the world, "Oh, What a Pal Was Mary," and "The Prisoner's Song," are others of the old popular

This program will be heard

♦ ♦ ♦

Harry Reser, chief of the musically known Cliquit Club Eskimos, has arranged a program for Red Network listeners on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, which is 8 o'clock central standard time, that will bring many ballads of a bygone day back to an evening's existence of one-time popularity.

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The "Andante Cantabile" by Tchaikovsky will be played by the string quartet in the "Quartet of Quartets" of the "Hoover Sentinels" on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, for National Broadcasting Company Red Network listeners, beginning at 8:30 o'clock eastern standard time, which is 7:30 o'clock central standard time. This famous movement is taken from Tchaikovsky's universally known string quartet of which this forms the second part. The quartet will be heard in "In the Woods" (Polani), the woodwind quartet in "Misericordia" (Boccherini) and the male quartet in "Love Love" (Dillon).

This program will be heard

♦ ♦ ♦

The "Andante Cantabile" by

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RADIO WAVES PENETRATE 500 FEET INTO MINE

Experiments Indicate Solid Rock Only Attenuates Signal Strength

WASHINGTON—Tests conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines in a Colorado metal mine indicate strongly that radio waves will penetrate 500 feet or more of rock strata. These preliminary experiments were observed by Dr. A. S. Eve, director of the department of physics of McGill University, Montreal, who is conducting a study for the Bureau of Mines of the possibilities of various methods of geophysical prospecting for the location of underground mineral deposits.

The experiments by Dr. Eve were conducted with a superheterodyne set using nine tubes in the Caribou Mine of the American Mining & Prospecting Company, at Caribou, Colo. The first test was held at a depth of 220 feet, where by means of a loop a strong clear reception was obtained of a musical concert given at Denver, 50 miles distant.

The next series of experiments was conducted at a depth of 550 feet, where "mushy" reception was obtained from Denver. This type of reception was, however, as good as could be obtained above ground at the time of making the test, the night being unfavorable for general radio reception. This series of tests was conducted at the end of a cross-cut reached with many turns, and 200 feet from the main shaft. A pipe came down the shaft and followed the tunnel up to 80 feet from the point of observation.

In previous experiments conducted by the Bureau of Mines at its experiments at the Homestead Mine, Pittsburgh, Pa., it was first concluded that radiation and induction would penetrate rock for considerable depths. Subsequent investigations have shown that in every case the transference of radiation was by some conductors in the mine, electric wires or pipes or rails, all of which abound in modern mines.

It is possible that at Caribou the radio waves excited the conductors in the shaft, and these in turn excited rails and pipes, which brought the radiation to within 70 feet of the experimenters, and that the strong amplification of the radio apparatus enabled the radiation to bridge the gap. This, Dr. Eve considers, is improbable, but not impossible.

On the other hand he was impressed with the fact that the loop did not point toward neighboring conductors or along the tunnels, but it did point at both levels within a few degrees of the source at Denver.

The evidence is strong, but not absolutely conclusive, that wireless waves will penetrate 500 feet of rock to an extent which enables them to be received with powerful amplification.

It is desirable that these investigations should be followed by further research work on the subject.

The experiments conducted at the Caribou Mine tend to confirm the view that radiation passes through rock with, of course, much attenuation.

It is known that radio signals will just penetrate through a good conductor like sea water to a maximum depth of about 50 or 60 feet, and there is no reason why radiation should not penetrate to 10 times that distance through a poor conductor like dry rock.

It is felt that further investigations should include a comparison of the penetration of radio waves from a distance exceeding a few wavelengths, and of radio waves generated at a distance less than a wavelength.

Research in applied astronomy,

and in navigation as it is related to stellar movement, will be made possible for students at Harvard University upon the foundation of the "Robert Wheeler Wilson Professorship of Applied Astronomy" by terms of the will of Annie Dowling Wilson, widow of Professor Wilson, a member of the Harvard faculty.

The professorship will be administered as distinct from the astronomical observatory and its establishment follows a desire and wish of Professor Wilson that the interest of an increasing number of students in the subject should be answered by some such special provision.

Under the terms of the bequest, which provides an endowment fund of \$150,000, the professorship is to be maintained at the university proper distinguished from the observatory.

This will permit an effort to provide a variation of means to help students gain practical information on the subject as it affects such fields as aviation, navigation and the like.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TENNIS COURTS ARE DISCUSSED

English Authorities Comment on the Benefit of Grass and Hard Surfaces

LONDON (Special Correspondence) — "England cannot hope to win the Davis Cup while her players confine their play so much to grass courts," said Jean Borotra, a famous French lawn-tennis ace, to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on one occasion, and the remark comes to memory with added significance at this time when France's dramatic victory in the Davis Cup has converted the world over. Borotra's argument, at the time he discussed the question with the writer, was that perfect footwork is imperative in the best class tennis, and perfect foot-work on grass is possible only on a perfect surface, such as Wimbledon. The sort of grass surface met with in most tournaments, he considered, was a great handicap to any player and most especially to a player like himself, who, he said, controlled mobility was of greater importance than the ball's bound.

France is a "hard-court" country and its success over the United States this year means that in 1928 the challenge will be with the Frenchmen. After exercising their option—he decided on hard courts for the first time. Previously the cup has always been won by a "grass-court" country. This probably is the question. Is lawn tennis a better sport when played on grass or when played on hard courts? A question answered in various ways by eminent authorities and players of the game in England.

Fathers Hard Court

Percy Rootham, a vice-president of the English Lawn Tennis Association, said: "I am surprised that the practice of playing for the Davis Cup on hard courts will become universal. What has been the good of our grass courts this year and during the Wimbledon meeting? Several days we had only two courts available. What is the good of grass just because it is green? We play the junior championships on hard courts. That has always been my policy. We have played the Surrey County junior championships for seven years on grass and have had every great advantage to the children. Mrs. Lycett, Miss Gwendoline P. Sterry, Miss Elizabeth Uthall, and her brother—they are all hard court juniors. They have all won the Surrey championships on hard courts. With the war, we cannot think it absurd to stick to grass. All the other nations are going on to hard courts."

Capt. H. A. Sabelli, secretary of the English Lawn Tennis Association, said, "Any amount of room in the English Courts can be had for grass courts and there has been a great deal of play on grass courts on hard courts. We played the Poles at Harrington last year and the Swedes at Birmingham on hard courts. There is nothing new about it. Of late years, the regulation has been that the men can make a permanent grass surface, provided it is not under cover. Therefore, France being the champion nation, will probably decide to play the challenge round on hard courts. Most of the English-speaking nations prefer grass. We play on grass in this country chiefly, and that is the principal surface also in America and Australia."

Miss Nuthall's Views
Miss Nuthall, the most talked-of young lady in lawn tennis today, is all for hard courts. "Personally," she said, "I much prefer to play on hard courts. I am sure of the ball. I am sure of the bounce of the ball. It also allows for unbroken practice and a faster game. There are very few good grass courts in this country and even those at Wimbledon and Eastbourne, which are excellent sports, are not very nice and picturesque, but not practicable enough."

THREE PLAYERS TIED FOR LEAD

Marshall, Winter and Reti Head Chess Standing

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT STANDING

	Won	Lost	Draws
F. J. Marshall, United States	... 2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Savile Tartakower, France	2	1	1
Dr. Milian Vidmar, Yugoslavia	1	1	1
F. D. Yates, England	1	1	1
Vilmos Vidmar, Hungary	1	1	1
W. A. Fairhurst, England	1	1	1
St. G. A. Thomas, England	1	1	1

London: Oct. 15 (P)—Three of the six games in the fifth round of the international chess tournament at the British Empire Club were decided yesterday evening. The winners were Dr. Bogoljubow of Czechoslovakia and Edgar Colle of Belgium. F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, scored his third draw in four games, his opponent last night being W. W. Winter. The chessmen remained unchanged until it was played off in the next day. Marshall is tied for the lead with Reti and Winter. The sum of the fifth round:

Richard Reti, Czechoslovakia, defeated Dr. Milian Vidmar, Yugoslavia, in a Zukertort Opening after 56 moves.

W. Winter, England, drew with F. J. Marshall, United States, in a Queen's Pawn Opening after 36 moves.

Dr. Savile Tarkower, France, adjourned with Sir George A. Thomas, England, after 66 moves, the position being a draw.

Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark, with the advantage, adjourned his game with Victor Buerger, England, in an English Opening after 36 moves.

Edgar Colle, Belgium, defeated W. A. Fairhurst, England, in a Queen's Pawn Opening after 56 moves.

F. D. Yates, England, adjourned a Ruy Lopez with E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany, after 51 moves, the latter having the advantage.

COLLE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Illinois 5, Normal 0. Western 0. Lake Forest 0. Ripon 0.

Umpqua 14, Simpson 12.

Ohio Wesleyan 7, Marshall 0.

Hanover 6, Oak City 0.

Western 16, Yorkton 7.

Carson 14, Erie 10.

Spring Hill 10, Rollins 0.

Kingsville Teachers 26, Penn College 6.

R. O. Smith, 10, Howard 43, Jacksonville 0.

College of Ozarks 12, Arkansas College 11.

Illinois 5, N. G. Western Normal 0.

Magnolia Aggies 19, Junior College 0.

S. D. Mines 6, N. O. Nor. Aberdeen 6.

Heidelberg 13, W. Va. 10.

Ningara 26, Alfred 0.

S. I. Normal 27, Tennessee Juniors 7.

Bethel 24, Mayfield, Mo., 6.

8. S. SWIMMERS IN HONOLULU

HONOLULU, Oct. 15 (P)—Eight

seven cups and trophies of their achievement were returned here yesterday. Walter Laufer of Cincinnati and Harry Glancy of Philadelphia said they would make their homes in Honolulu if they could find employment.

AUSTRIANS ARE FAST BECOMING OUTDOOR SPORT ENTHUSIASTS

This Fact Is Regarded as One of the Most Encouraging Signs That General Conditions Are Steadily Improving in That Country

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)

—Participation in outdoor sports by all classes of the population has increased since the hundredfold in Austria since the war. This fact is regarded as one of the most encouraging and incontrovertible signs that general conditions are steadily improving. Fields of sport line up to a few points, more than the masses are enjoyed by the masses, and Austria is rapidly becoming one of the most enthusiastic sport centers on the continent. So quick and apparently unexpected has this movement been that there seems not to have been any attempt made to subdue the growth of sport organizations and conclusions are left to be drawn mainly from individual observations and from conversations with persons familiar with the conditions on the courts nearest him.

Can anyone come to another conclusion than that a remarkable change has overtaken Austria? Some in Austria still prefer for the pre-war days of the glister and the court and the brilliant army uniforms. But if these have gone and it is sports that remain, then the masses are profiting today and not simply the few. Sport is a reliable barometer, and no other conclusion is possible than that Austria is improving right along the line. Conditions are continually getting better, and the standard of living is rising.

PICK-UPS

WITHIN a week, at least, baseball followers should know who the new American League president is to be. President E. B. Johnson has called for a meeting for Monday evening at his office. The officials of the league asked to have the meeting postponed until Nov. 1, as originally planned, but Johnson has no intention of doing so.

The difficulties centering round the much debated question of amateurism, at one time seemed likely to affect the success of the enterprise seriously. That was when there existed a keen controversy between the International Federation of Association Football and the International Olympic Committee regarding the definition of amateur football players in connection with compensations to be paid to them for loss of salary. It is well known what a very important part football has in the thoughts of the public.

Olympic Games (of the modern variety) without football—and that seemed a possibility, before the congress of Prague, in the spring of this year, had taken place. It is not certain that the German, a heavy social blow to the Dutch Olympic Committee, but also would detract from the completeness of the games. However, a compromise was established between the C. O. and the F. I. F. A., and it was agreed that Prague was to be the host of the 1928 games. It will be of world-wide interest, and made especially important because of the entrance of Germany for the first time since the war. That country has been growing very rapidly in all branches of sport, and it is expected that the United States will have to make an extra effort to emerge as gloriously in 1928 as they did in Paris in 1924. Already 31 countries, including the United States, have officially announced their participation.

As a result of spontaneous and efficient support from the Dutch Nation as a whole, and the city of Amsterdam in particular, the 1928 games will be a success.

The decision, however, has caused considerable anxiety among British football circles, and it is expected in Amsterdam that the English amateurs will not participate in the 1928 contests. Although the absence of British football players will be regretted here,

Bancroft Let Go by Boston Club

Manager's Transfer to Brooklyn Does Not Come as Surprise to Local Fans

David J. Bancroft, star shortstop and manager of the Boston National League Baseball Club, will play for the Brooklyn Nationals next season. Word of the transfer was received at Bancroft's headquarters late yesterday afternoon from Judge E. E. Fuchs, who is in

11 dirt courts were made. During the summer of a year ago it was seldom necessary to go to the city before 10 a.m. and in order to be sure of getting in when one wanted to play. This year it is different. The writer inquired a little while ago for a morning court and learned that for the following two weeks the city's 100 courts were free either at 6 or at 7 o'clock in the morning. Later in the day, courts could be reserved. Most of the players on these courts are beginners, and it takes a staff of five professionals to teach the game to the amateur. There are other courts also in Vienna, but the writer happens to be familiar with the conditions on the courts nearest him.

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The other main difficulty—and this

one is yet unsolved—is also connected

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Federation of Lawn Tennis have not

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It is the writer's opinion that

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The British Olympic Committee

in Amsterdam, where next year the ninth

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Christian Science Monitor

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ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO SPECIALTIES

General Stock Market List Is Irregular—Midland Steel Feature

NEW YORK. Oct. 15.—Speculative interest in today's stock market was confined largely to a selected assortment of specialties which were up 2 to 5 points to new high records. Irregularity characterized the general list, although most standard industrials held fairly firm around last night's closing levels.

Almond & Steel products preferred

was the individual feature, selling up 7 points to a new high at 177 on buying influenced by the reported discovery of a new alloy. J. L. Starkweather ex-

plained its early gain to \$6.50.

Distillers preferred June, National

Gasoline, and the common dividend on

a \$6 annual basis brought fresh buy-

ing into the baking share.

There were again singulars in vari-

ous trade reports. Pure Oil and

Standard touched new low levels for

the year.

The closing was irregular. Total

sales approximated \$90,000,000.

Foreign exchanges opened steady,

despite sterlings' ruling around

111-11½ with Spanish pesetas made

further recovery to 17.20 cents.

The appearance of the week of about

\$220,000,000 in new issues, most of

which arrived in the last two days,

left some further irregularity in

today's bond market. Investors gained

confidence, however, from the prompt-

ness with which the new offerings

were absorbed, and prices showed no

marked recession on the level

established in several recent occasions.

The market today of some \$200,000,000

in dividends and interest also con-

tributed to the bond foundation under-

lying bond prices.

Sagging prices were more evident in

the foreign group than among domestic

issues. Profit-taking halted the

advance of oil stocks, which had begun

a march to new high ground on the

announcement that the new Polish

loan had been arranged. Certain issues

also lost ground, but some of the Ger-

man obligations had good support.

The two domestic railroad lines

were rather dormant. Slight advances

in such issues as Standard Oil and

Southern Railway were offset by

similarly small declines in Chicago &

Northwestern 4½s, and Burlington

4½s. Industrials and public utilities

were dull.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; Midland Steel

Products preferred at record high.

Bonds: Mixed; week's new issues

exceeded \$200,000,000.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; German

and Dutch rates at new 1927 highs.

Cotton: Steady; New Orleans buy-

ing.

Sugar: Firm; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady selling by

midwestern exchanges.

Easy; forecast favorable.

Weather: Cattle: Dull.

Hogs: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York

Commercial paper 4½% 4½%

Customer loans 4½% 4½%

Collateral loans 4½% 4½%

Year money 4½% 4½%

The loans 4½% 4½%

Sixty-day notes 4½% 4½%

Four to six months 4½% 4½%

Four to six months 4½% 4½%

Bar silver in New York 56¢

Bar silver in London 58½¢

Bar gold in London \$112½d \$41½d

Clearing House Figures

Boston \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000

New York 45,000,000 129,000,000

Exchanges 45,000,000 5,510,000,000

F.R. bill credit 44,75,000 119,000,000

Acceptance Market

Farm Eligible Banks—

50 day 3½% 3½%

60 day 3½% 3½%

90 days 3½% 3½%

4 months 3½% 3½%

5 months 3½% 3½%

6 months 3½% 3½%

Non-eligible and irregular banks—

in general 4% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the

United States and banking centers in for-

estern countries quote the discount rate as

follows:

Europe: Today Last Prev.

France: 4½% 4½% 4½%

Spain: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Portugal: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Spain—peseta: 4½% 4½% 4½%

Switzerland—franc: 2½% 2½% 2½%

Finland—finmark: 2½% 2½% 2½%

Denmark—krone: 2½% 2½% 2½%

Sweden—korona: 2½% 2½% 2½%

Hungary—pengo: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Norway—krona: 2½% 2½% 2½%

Iceland—króna: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Portugal—escudo: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Spain—peseta: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Switzerland—franc: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Yugoslavia—dina: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Forcible Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges

compare with the last previous figures as

follows:

Europe: Europe: Today Last Prev.

France: 4½% 4½% 4½%

Spain: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Portugal: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Spain—peseta: 4½% 4½% 4½%

South America: Argentina: 4½% 4½% 4½%

Brazil—milreis: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Colombia: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Peru—pound: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Uruguay—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Argentina—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Brazil—real: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Colombia—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Peru—pound: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Uruguay—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Argentina—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Brazil—real: 1½% 1½% 1½%

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Brazil—real: 1½% 1½% 1½%

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Uruguay—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Argentina—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Brazil—real: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Colombia—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Peru—pound: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Uruguay—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Argentina—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Brazil—real: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Colombia—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Peru—pound: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Uruguay—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Argentina—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Brazil—real: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Colombia—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Peru—pound: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Uruguay—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Argentina—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Brazil—real: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Colombia—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½%

Peru—pound: 3½% 3½% 3½%

Uruguay—peso: 1½% 1½% 1½

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Optimism Engendered by
Excellent Harvest—Bank
Clearings Expand

The business outlook for the fall and winter months was brightened this week by the Government's monthly crop estimates indicating substantial improvement in the corn and spring wheat crops. The summer weather experienced in September worked wonders in the corn belt.

In July the Government warned that the indicated corn crop was the smallest in 24 years. Rapid improvement, however, during the last month has not only practically removed the possibility of frost damage, but also raised the indicated yield of Oct. 1 to 2,403,437,000 bushels, only 43,000,000 bushels less than last year and almost 300,000,000 bushels more than in 1924.

Spring wheat has also responded to more favorable weather, and the indicated yield is now 108,000,000 bushels larger than in 1926 and the largest for any year since the war. The combination of the crops of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads for September was double that of September last year and exceeded the largest month's grain output in 1925, the record crop year in the Northwest.

Stimulus in Northwest

Already the Northwest is feeling the stimulus of better agricultural conditions. Trade is picking up, and the business of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers in the last quarter is expected to offset the declines of the first eight months. Bank deposits are increasing, and debts are being paid off.

Business in the Northwest has also been aided by the improvement in the cattle and dairy industry. For the first seven months of this year, the cash value of cattle and dairy products in the four northwest states increased 12 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Then, too, the buying power in the South, too, has been maintained, indicated by the high price of cotton. Despite the smaller crop this year, recent estimates place the value of the cotton crop, figuring at 20 cents a pound, as equal to \$145,000,000 more than the official estimates of last year.

While the cotton and cereal lines continues mixed improvement in some industries appears to be offsetting backwardness in others. Cotton consumption is running at a high rate and wool consumption is larger than a year ago. The hide and leather industry is running below the boom shape since the war and the shoe industry is prosperous. Tire and rubber companies are operating close to capacity.

Good Building Operations

Building operations are holding up well. Contracts awarded in 37 states for the week ended Oct. 8, although lower than the preceding week, were larger than in the corresponding week last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Bituminous coal production is increasing at a larger number of plants, it is reported. In short, many basic industries are showing decided improvement over last year, and as a consequence the slowing down in the automobile and steel industries is not so disturbing.

In connection with the smaller steel production, it is pointed out that operations around 65 per cent of capacity for the industry indicate worse conditions than actually exist. September production of pig iron shows at the rate of 35,000 tons annually, and the production for the full year of 1924 was only 21,108,302; in 1925, 36,402,470, and 1926, 39,070,470 tons. Total 1927 production is expected to exceed 36,000,000 tons.

Bank clearings continue to testify to expanding trade. Clearings for the week ended Oct. 12 fell below the preceding week due to the holiday, but were 5.3 per cent greater than in the corresponding week last year. Total trade in bank clearings reported from the United States in September totaled \$426,000,000 exceeding those of any preceding month this year. They were, however, smaller than in the corresponding month last year. Imports for the month totaled \$431,000,000.

Stock and Bond Markets

Stock prices were fractionally up for the greater part of the week, although the volume showed independent strength. Public utilities generally gave a good account of themselves. American Telephone and Telegraph sold at a new high price, while stocks with large water-power holdings, such as Alcoa Power, and International Papers, sold at new top prices. Freeport, Texas and Radio Corporations also featured the upside.

Money remained easy, and it is expected to continue so as the balance of the year. Broken loans showed a small decline of \$945,000.

Bond prices ruled firm to strong.

Heavy offerings of new securities after the holiday failed to disturb the list to any extent. The market for long grade railroad bonds were in good demand. Good reports on European conditions by returning bankers caused active buying of many foreign issues.

Foreign financing continues at a rapid rate, and the amount of investment in foreign securities in the last few years is enormous. German public bodies and private concerns are seeking additional loans in this country totaling some \$200,000,000 which they have already borrowed more than \$150,000,000 this year. In the last three years Germany has borrowed fully \$1,000,000,000 of American capital, including millions placed in Germany through credits and private transactions.

FALL RIVER CLOTH DEMAND IMPROVING

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 15 (Special)—Sales in the local cloth market this week were an improvement over the average for the last three weeks, but still far from abreast of production. Marquise and 36-inch styles have shown a moderate demand, but certain items, such as 40x40, 44x48, 48x52, 52x56, 56x60, 60x64, 64x68, 68x72, 72x76, 76x80, 80x84, 84x88, 88x92, 92x96, 96x100, 100x104, 104x108, 108x112, 112x116, 116x120, 120x124, 124x128, 128x132, 132x136, 136x140, 140x144, 144x148, 148x152, 152x156, 156x160, 160x164, 164x168, 168x172, 172x176, 176x180, 180x184, 184x188, 188x192, 192x196, 196x200, 200x204, 204x208, 208x212, 212x216, 216x220, 220x224, 224x228, 228x232, 232x236, 236x240, 240x244, 244x248, 248x252, 252x256, 256x260, 260x264, 264x268, 268x272, 272x276, 276x280, 280x284, 284x288, 288x292, 292x296, 296x300, 300x304, 304x308, 308x312, 312x316, 316x320, 320x324, 324x328, 328x332, 332x336, 336x340, 340x344, 344x348, 348x352, 352x356, 356x360, 360x364, 364x368, 368x372, 372x376, 376x380, 380x384, 384x388, 388x392, 392x396, 396x400, 400x404, 404x408, 408x412, 412x416, 416x420, 420x424, 424x428, 428x432, 432x436, 436x440, 440x444, 444x448, 448x452, 452x456, 456x460, 460x464, 464x468, 468x472, 472x476, 476x480, 480x484, 484x488, 488x492, 492x496, 496x500, 500x504, 504x508, 508x512, 512x516, 516x520, 520x524, 524x528, 528x532, 532x536, 536x540, 540x544, 544x548, 548x552, 552x556, 556x560, 560x564, 564x568, 568x572, 572x576, 576x580, 580x584, 584x588, 588x592, 592x596, 596x600, 600x604, 604x608, 608x612, 612x616, 616x620, 620x624, 624x628, 628x632, 632x636, 636x640, 640x644, 644x648, 648x652, 652x656, 656x660, 660x664, 664x668, 668x672, 672x676, 676x680, 680x684, 684x688, 688x692, 692x696, 696x700, 700x704, 704x708, 708x712, 712x716, 716x720, 720x724, 724x728, 728x732, 732x736, 736x740, 740x744, 744x748, 748x752, 752x756, 756x760, 760x764, 764x768, 768x772, 772x776, 776x780, 780x784, 784x788, 788x792, 792x796, 796x800, 800x804, 804x808, 808x812, 812x816, 816x820, 820x824, 824x828, 828x832, 832x836, 836x840, 840x844, 844x848, 848x852, 852x856, 856x860, 860x864, 864x868, 868x872, 872x876, 876x880, 880x884, 884x888, 888x892, 892x896, 896x900, 900x904, 904x908, 908x912, 912x916, 916x920, 920x924, 924x928, 928x932, 932x936, 936x940, 940x944, 944x948, 948x952, 952x956, 956x960, 960x964, 964x968, 968x972, 972x976, 976x980, 980x984, 984x988, 988x992, 992x996, 996x1000, 1000x1004, 1004x1008, 1008x1012, 1012x1016, 1016x1020, 1020x1024, 1024x1028, 1028x1032, 1032x1036, 1036x1040, 1040x1044, 1044x1048, 1048x1052, 1052x1056, 1056x1060, 1060x1064, 1064x1068, 1068x1072, 1072x1076, 1076x1080, 1080x1084, 1084x1088, 1088x1092, 1092x1096, 1096x1100, 1100x1104, 1104x1108, 1108x1112, 1112x1116, 1116x1120, 1120x1124, 1124x1128, 1128x1132, 1132x1136, 1136x1140, 1140x1144, 1144x1148, 1148x1152, 1152x1156, 1156x1160, 1160x1164, 1164x1168, 1168x1172, 1172x1176, 1176x1180, 1180x1184, 1184x1188, 1188x1192, 1192x1196, 1196x1200, 1200x1204, 1204x1208, 1208x1212, 1212x1216, 1216x1220, 1220x1224, 1224x1228, 1228x1232, 1232x1236, 1236x1240, 1240x1244, 1244x1248, 1248x1252, 1252x1256, 1256x1260, 1260x1264, 1264x1268, 1268x1272, 1272x1276, 1276x1280, 1280x1284, 1284x1288, 1288x1292, 1292x1296, 1296x1300, 1300x1304, 1304x1308, 1308x1312, 1312x1316, 1316x1320, 1320x1324, 1324x1328, 1328x1332, 1332x1336, 1336x1340, 1340x1344, 1344x1348, 1348x1352, 1352x1356, 1356x1360, 1360x1364, 1364x1368, 1368x1372, 1372x1376, 1376x1380, 1380x1384, 1384x1388, 1388x1392, 1392x1396, 1396x1400, 1400x1404, 1404x1408, 1408x1412, 1412x1416, 1416x1420, 1420x1424, 1424x1428, 1428x1432, 1432x1436, 1436x1440, 1440x1444, 1444x1448, 1448x1452, 1452x1456, 1456x1460, 1460x1464, 1464x1468, 1468x1472, 1472x1476, 1476x1480, 1480x1484, 1484x1488, 1488x1492, 1492x1496, 1496x1500, 1500x1504, 1504x1508, 1508x1512, 1512x1516, 1516x1520, 1520x1524, 1524x1528, 1528x1532, 1532x1536, 1536x1540, 1540x1544, 1544x1548, 1548x1552, 1552x1556, 1556x1560, 1560x1564, 1564x1568, 1568x1572, 1572x1576, 1576x1580, 1580x1584, 1584x1588, 1588x1592, 1592x1596, 1596x1600, 1600x1604, 1604x1608, 1608x1612, 1612x1616, 1616x1620, 1620x1624, 1624x1628, 1628x1632, 1632x1636, 1636x1640, 1640x1644, 1644x1648, 1648x1652, 1652x1656, 1656x1660, 1660x1664, 1664x1668, 1668x1672, 1672x1676, 1676x1680, 1680x1684, 1684x1688, 1688x1692, 1692x1696, 1696x1700, 1700x1704, 1704x1708, 1708x1712, 1712x1716, 1716x1720, 1720x1724, 1724x1728, 1728x1732, 1732x1736, 1736x1740, 1740x1744, 1744x1748, 1748x1752, 1752x1756, 1756x1760, 1760x1764, 1764x1768, 1768x1772, 1772x1776, 1776x1780, 1780x1784, 1784x1788, 1788x1792, 1792x1796, 1796x1800, 1800x1804, 1804x1808, 1808x1812, 1812x1816, 1816x1820, 1820x1824, 1824x1828, 1828x1832, 1832x1836, 1836x1840, 1840x1844, 1844x1848, 1848x1852, 1852x1856, 1856x1860, 1860x1864, 1864x1868, 1868x1872, 1872x1876, 1876x1880, 1880x1884, 1884x1888, 1888x1892, 1892x1896, 1896x1900, 1900x1904, 1904x1908, 1908x1912, 1912x1916, 1916x1920, 1920x1924, 1924x1928, 1928x1932, 1932x1936, 1936x1940, 1940x1944, 1944x1948, 1948x1952, 1952x1956, 1956x1960, 1960x1964, 1964x1968, 1968x1972, 1972x1976, 1976x1980, 1980x1984, 1984x1988, 1988x1992, 1992x1996, 1996x1998, 1998x2000, 2000x2002, 2002x2004, 2004x2006, 2006x2008, 2008x2010, 2010x2012, 2012x2014, 2014x2016, 2016x2018, 2018x2020, 2020x2022, 2022x2024, 2024x2026, 2026x2028, 2028x2030, 2030x2032, 2032x2034, 2034x2036, 2036x2038, 2038x2040, 2040x2042, 2042x2044, 2044x2046, 2046x2048, 2048x2050, 2050x2052, 2052x2054, 2054x2056, 2056x2058, 2058x2060, 2060x2062, 2062x2064, 2064x2066, 2066x2068, 2068x2070, 2070x2072, 2072x2074, 2074x2076, 2076x2078, 2078x2080, 2080x2082, 2082x2084, 2084x2086, 2086x2088, 2088x2090, 2090x2092, 2092x2094, 2094x2096, 2096x2098, 2098x2100, 2100x2102, 2102x2104, 2104x2106, 2106x2108, 2108x2110, 2110x2112, 2112x2114, 2114x2116, 2116x2118, 2118x2120, 2120x2122, 2122x2124, 2124x2126, 2126x2128, 2128x2130, 2130x2132, 2132x2134, 2134x2136, 2136

CODE TO SETTLE LAW DIVERSITY IN POLAND

Republic Got Tangle From
Subjection Era—Changes
Ready for Parliament

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—Three and sometimes four different systems of legislation often quite opposed to one another existed in Poland when the new Republic came into existence at the end of the Great War, said Prof. Wacław Makowski, former Minister of Justice, and head of the Polish Law Codification Commission, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Consequently, he added, Poland had to start at the beginning and work out its legislation afresh, a task "which in the nature of things can only take years."

In the domain of public law the confusion ensued, he said, as a consequence of the rebirth of the Polish state and the union of its three partitions which were under foreign rule. The Polish Constitution proclaimed on March 27 established the unity of organization and public law of the state. There followed in turn the unification of administrative law.

Local Unification in Hand

The division into administrative districts, the organization of not only central administrative authorities—which was comparatively easy—but also of local ones, he continued, had to be carried through as quickly as possible, for this was a condition of proper administrative management.

At the present moment the district authorities (starostwo), and the local authorities of second instance (województwo) (departments) are uniformly organized on the whole of the territory of the Republic. In their activities these authorities, Professor Makowski stated, now apply for the most part uniform administrative regulations, although there still exist many differences in this domain which can be removed only gradually.

The organization of local governments has not yet been unified. This results on the one hand from the large scope of the question itself, and on the other from the differences existing between the agricultural territories in the east of the country and the more industrial in the center and west, demanding a differentiation in the local government organization. New Polish local government bills which will, it is understood, shortly take the place of the foreign laws in this domain, were to have formed one of the chief objects for action by the session of Parliament which opened in September but was prolonged the following day.

Marriage Law Variances Ended

The unification of judicial law requires the issue of uniform codes both of civil and criminal law, formally and materially and above all a uniform organization of jurisdiction. Consequently immediately after the establishment of the state, in 1919, a codification commission was called into being whose task it was to create a uniform judicial law in Poland.

The immensity of the work, said Professor Makowski, induced the commission of codification to divide their work into parts. First of all it was resolved to create a law which would enable the solution of the most grievous counteractions ensuing from the differences between the laws of the three former partitions.

How deplorable these differences are may be seen, for example, in the case of civil marriages admitted by the legislation of the former Prussian and Austrian partitions as legal, whereas they are not acknowledged by the legislation of the former Russian partition. Consequently, the first work of the codification commission has been the statute of international law prepared together with the statute of private international laws. These laws have been already put in force, and facilitate the solution of some of the problems.

Business Laws Taken Up Early

Further work of the codification commission has been devoted to working out a uniform law for money bills, checks, laws for incorporated companies, and so on. Briefly, it has considered in the first place all those sides of the law which are of the greatest importance for the rapid development of industrial and commercial life in Poland.

The remaining division of private law, demanding by its very essence a longer time for consideration, was distributed among various sub-commissions.

In the domain of criminal law, a plan of uniform material criminal law has been drawn up, the first general part having already been published in 1922 in Polish and French. The plans for a new uniform organization of the legislation, and of civil and criminal codes are also complete, and are now being investigated by special editing commissions. Their publication may be expected in the course of the present year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Lady Mildred Fitzgerald, London, Eng. Sir J. Fitzroy, London, Eng. Martin Strel, Tacoma, Wash. Mrs. Mary A. Schlueter, West Haven, Conn. J. W. Hawthorne, Eversholt, N. Y. Mrs. Clara B. Sonnenburg, Baltimore, Md. Jules Dunk, Flushing, N. Y. Benjamin H. Johnson, Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Simon E. Newell, Rochester, N. Y. Frances Parker Norton, Rochester, N. Y. Arthur R. Vough, Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. William L. Dow, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Anna D. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Martha D. Grigsby, Bushnell Hill, N. Y. W. E. Magill, Dublin, Ireland. Mrs. E. R. Dickey, San Francisco, Calif. Mrs. Ethel B. Levy, San Francisco, Calif. Mrs. Emma Gruenberg, Stockholm, Sweden. Mrs. E. E. Gilman, Newark, N. J. Mrs. Helen S. Ward, Newark, N. J. Mrs. Sarah E. Rudolph, Binghamton, N. Y. Mrs. Eliza B. Ward, Binghamton, N. Y. Mrs. Ruth B. Brewster, Pleasant View, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Townsend, Greenwood, Va.

Mrs. A. F. Fenno, Providence, R. I. Mrs. Gertrude M. Wilson, East Orange, N. J. Mrs. Mary Parker, Flushing, N. Y. Mrs. Frank F. Ellington, Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. Harriet Rimer, Lima, Ohio. Mrs. Annie Bassett, Skylon, N. C. Mrs. Mary T. Townsend, Concord, N. H. Mrs. Anna G. Rice, New York City. Miss Marion N. Bandana, New York City. Miss Anne Koopmans, The Hague, Holland. Miss U. Koopmans, The Hague, Holland. Miss Amy Beck, Hastings, Eng. Mrs. G. Prees, Middlesex, Eng. Mrs. M. C. Harrison, New Bedford, Mass. Miss Daisy L. Mitchell, Baltimore, Md. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Moore, London, Eng. Mr. H. S. V. Rheineck, Seyssins, America. Miss Marie C. Hartman, The Hague, Holland. William Nichols, New York City. Mrs. Myrtle Hyman, White Plains, N. Y. Miss Besse Goodman, Baltimore, Md. Miss Elizabeth S. Yule, New York City. Miss Clara L. Baldwin, Ithaca, N. Y. Mrs. E. C. Voorhees, Pompey, N. Y.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



And then again they wouldn't like it at all and ol' Togo and I would feel like two cents!

This City Department Helps Citizen Make Full Use of It

Los Angeles Engineering Division Issues Handbook Telling Property Owner How It Can Serve Him—How to Obtain Driveways, Paving, Sprinkling, Etc.

LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)—Officials of the engineering department of Los Angeles city government want the taxpayers and property owners of the city to know just how the department which takes care of all this community's streets goes about its work, and how they may make use of the services it has to offer without waste effort, either on their own part or on the part of the engineering department.

A handbook of 50 pages published and distributed free by the department contains the answer to nearly every question the average property owner is likely to ask concerning his relations with the city engineering office.

It tells the home owner who wishes to cut a curb in front of his house for a driveway just how and where to obtain the necessary Class "A" permit for this work. It informs him that he can obtain the legal description of a piece of property by calling at the city engineering department.

If the home owner lives in Hollywood and there is a water course through his property, the handbook

PEACE IN WORLD TO BE PROMOTED

Problems of International Import to Be Discussed in California

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—Matters of world import similar to those taken up by the Institute of Politics at Williamsburg each summer, will be discussed at the second annual session of the Institute of International Relations at Riverside, Calif., from Nov. 27 to Dec. 3.

Subjects will include Pacific-Asian countries, Mexico and other Latin-American countries, political readjustments in the Near East, American commerce and world peace, the problems of political independence and organized efforts toward international understanding.

General conferences will deal with the agricultural problem at home and abroad; stabilization in Germany, France and Belgium; stabilization in Austria, Italy and the Balkans; the basis of race relations, and the League of Nations.

Round-table conferences will discuss international debts, the Chinese situation, Pan-American relations, the League of Nations from 1920 to 1927, limitation of armaments and the Geneva Conference, the Balkan nations, world markets and world peace, race relations, the situation in world missions, the Lausanne Conference on Faith and Order, transportation and communications, labor and post-war tendencies.

Mr. Rufus B. von Klein Smid, president of the University of Southern California, is chancellor of the institute, and Dr. Karl C. Leibrock, professor of history and political science at the University of Hawaii, will again be its director, as he was last year.

Sunset Stories

Beryl's Surprise

IT WAS a very rainy morning. Beryl had invited all her little friends to a party on the lawn, and now the lawn was soaking wet. Even if the rain stopped, the lawn would be too wet for a party; and right after breakfast it did stop. But it wasn't soon enough.

"I wonder what I can do?" said Beryl to Tubbs, the family cat. "We can't have the party indoors, because this is the day all the ladies come to the meeting at mother's house. I know what! We'll have a

party in the barn and it will be such a surprise for everybody."

Beryl's mother thought this a very good idea, and when Beryl had swept the barn floor, and hung pretty paper chains all around, and laid the tablecloths on the ground, and set the table—though of course it wasn't really a table because it was the floor—and shut the barn doors very tight, the visitors began to arrive.

"Why I don't see anything to eat!" said Willie Jones, when he had looked round.

"S-h-h!" said Beryl. "It's a surprise!"

"The lawn is all wet!" said Mary Anderson. "Where are you going to have the party?"

"S-h-h!" said Beryl. "It's a surprise!"

"S-h-h!" said everybody to everybody else as the new guests kept arriving. "It's a surprise!" And when everyone was there Beryl led them all very mysteriously to the barn door, and just as quickly as she could pulled the doors wide open.

"O-o-o-ooh!" gasped everybody. And "O-o-o-ooh!" gasped Beryl, for she was even more surprised than everyone else, for there, in the middle of the table, eating the lettuce that she had arranged so nicely in the dish, was a very pretty and very woolly Angora rabbit.

The rabbit was even more surprised than Beryl. Then it hopped, and off Beryl went after it, and picked it up and stroked it, and it wasn't a bit afraid, so she put it in a little box that the chicks used to sleep in, and everybody gave it a little piece of lettuce.

And then they had the jolliest party you ever heard of, and when it was nearly over an automobile drove right up to the barn door, and a lady got out and said, "I wonder if anyone has seen my Angora rabbit?" It ran away this morning and I don't know where it has gone!"

And everybody shouted at once, "Here it is!" And Beryl took it out of the box and gave it back to the lady. "I came to my party and ate up all the lettuce, and—won't you stay and have something to eat, too?"

And the lady said she would, and declared she was having the merriest time she had ever had, and wanted to give Beryl a reward, but of course Beryl would not take one. One day, a week or two later, the man left two of the prettiest little Angora baby rabbits for Beryl from the lady.

And if you would like to see them, you may if you call on Beryl some day when you are passing that way.

WE ARE direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, to work with us. Send resume or powder; address: "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Princess"; sell at 25c. sample free. F. C. GALL CO., 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

International Administration

SPECIAL interest should attach to the October issue of *International Conciliation*, which is published monthly by the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace. It is given over to a study of the oldest experiment in international administration, "The Genesis of the Universal Postal Union." The author, John F. Sly, of Harvard University, describes the preliminaries of the organization of the Union in Berne, in October, 1874. There, more than fifty years ago, was begun this adventure in international co-operation. Its success and smoothness of operation incline one to pay little attention to its efficiency or even to its existence. "Working with the greatest economy of time and effort," as President Butler says in his prefatory note, the union "comprises today nearly all of the countries of the world, its territory extending over 126,000,000 square kilometers, with a population of 1,792,000,000 inhabitants."

Before the Union was formed, the United States had eight postal conventions with foreign countries. The charges on letters varied according to the routes which would be followed. On articles to Austria, for example, the rates from the United States differed if the steamer sailed for Bremen, Hamburg, England or France, and again according to the continental route. There were six different rates to Australia, depending on the route, and they varied from five cents to more than a dollar an ounce. Different regulations were in effect in respect of weight and size of letters and packages. Complicated accounts had to be kept, and the inconvenience both to governments and to those who sent letters was great.

International action was proposed in 1862 by the Postmaster-General of the United States. The first meeting of representatives of the powers was held in Paris and some slight progress was made. In 1874 a congress was held in Berne in the same building of the Swiss Diet in which, in 1849, the Swiss Postal Union had been formed. This was a happy augury. At the Berne meeting a treaty was drawn up for the formation of a general postal union whose expenses would be paid by the signatory powers and for the regulation and simplification of international practices. Subsequent conferences were held in Berne (1876), Paris (1878), Lisbon (1885), Brussels (1890), Vienna (1891), Washington (1897), Rome (1906), Madrid (1920), and Stockholm (1924). The next meeting is scheduled for London in 1929.

Different problems were dealt with at these different congresses. The uniformity of weights and charges; the transmission of gold and silver and other valuable articles; subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals; international reply coupons; tariffs for air services—all of these matters were successfully dealt with. The degree of success is indicated by the rarity of inconvenience on the part of those who use the international mails and the enthusiasm of governments for such international administration. International postal savings are on the agenda for the next conference. This possibility lends additional point to the prophecy made some years ago by Mr. Leonard Woolf: "The Postal Union, having by its birth effected a revolution in the constitution of the society of nations, has had a forty years' history of placid obscurity, unworthy of the notice of patriots, and rarely recognized as a herald of the millennium by an occasional pacifist."

The Servant of True Progress

SPEAKING at the annual observance of Founder's Day at Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburgh, Pa., President Coolidge traced, with peculiar and convincing directness and effectiveness, the operation of that simple process which has made possible the concurrent industrial and cultural development of the American Nation. The opportunity was a happy one, surrounded as he was by the concrete evidences of the development of what, a little more than a century and a half ago, was a crude trading post on the outskirts of a wilderness on the border of a slowly advancing civilization, into a center of education, art and productive industry.

There was at hand the visible evidence to refute any specious claim that material wealth is or can be employed only to establish and support what some have referred to as the aristocracy of wealth. Therefore the President easily discovered there a condition which is now recognized as prevailing somewhat generally throughout the world, and perhaps more particularly in the United States. This is that as the realization has come to the custodians of great material wealth that they are merely the trustees charged with the responsibility of applying such resources to their proper uses there has been established, quite generally, a community of thought and interest which has allayed, at least to a great extent, the animosities which once prevailed and which tended to engender prejudice between the wage earner and the employer.

But the speaker was careful to emphasize the important fact that this great development within comparatively few years has not been brought about without sacrifice and hardship. The pioneers in what was then the western frontier of what is now looked upon as a somewhat crude civilization endured unceasing toil and hardship in laying a foundation for those more pretentious structures, the colleges, universities and other institutions which those of a later period have found it possible to erect. What has been realized could never have been accomplished had not the foundation been laid broad and deep.

To the people of the older countries it may seem strange that events so recent as the settlement of the territory where the thriving city of Pittsburgh stands can be regarded as historic or measurably remote in point of years. Americans have come to regard such material developments as natural and commonplace. Only in the intensity and abundance of its producing industries and in its somewhat more liberal contributions to the arts and natural sciences does the city which is the home of the Carnegie institutions excel many younger and smaller cities of the

newer middle West, far West, North and South. And in surveying and appraising all these it is well to remember, as the President took particular pains to point out, that they represent not only the generosity of a few who have amassed large fortunes, but likewise the toll and industry of the millions of men and women who have willingly contributed to the success of industry and who now, with their children and grandchildren, as well as the aliens who have come to take their places in the family of American citizens, share common benefits and who take part in the responsibilities of a common guardianship.

Sweden's Onward March

THREE is an absence of the spectacular in the way the Constitutional Monarchy of Sweden is registering growth in nearly all of its principal activities. It is estimated that Swedish industries fifty years ago supplied only 15 per cent of the national population. Today this has been increased to 35 per cent, making the total industrial production fifty times greater than in 1870. While such growth has naturally made Sweden less dependent on foreign producers, the law of supply and demand has nevertheless operated to create a large demand from manufacturers abroad by reason of this very industrial development. Then, too, Sweden has greatly increased the volume and variety of its products. The result is an increasingly prosperous industrial population with means to purchase with discrimination.

Sweden is fortunate in its national resources of iron ore, vast forests and plentiful water power, and still more fortunate in having a government policy which is making the most of these. In the case of the forests, for instance, the annual consumption is limited to the amount of natural growth, while the country's lack of fuel is being overcome by the utilization of its abundant water power.

Forestry products are still the leading item of what Sweden has to offer the rest of the world, for last year such products constituted one-half of the Nation's exports, metal and metal products being second. The geographical position of Sweden makes it a sort of entrepôt for the Baltic region. As far as imports go, agriculture still takes first place.

Politically, Sweden has for more than a century been at peace, and Carl G. Ekman, the present Prime Minister, recently declared in an interview that war has already been "outlawed" between Sweden and its Scandinavian neighbors, as well as with a number of other European countries, by the conclusion of a series of unrestricted treaties of conciliation and arbitration with them. Such agreements were to the effect that no matter how serious the dispute, it must be arranged peacefully. Sweden's present position can be described as being eminently sound, both economically and politically.

Rapid Transit Compounded

RAPID transit, when it becomes a political issue, creates a hazard for those who are responsible for injecting an economic problem into the realm of politics. The appeal of a "five-cent fare" even can lose its potency when the service rendered for such a charge reaches the point where voters would willingly pay more if the service were improved proportionately.

New York, unlike every other city of size in the United States, has clung to a five-cent fare for its transit lines—subway, elevated and surface. Engineers and economists have computed the actual cost of carrying a passenger to be more than this sum, but the fact that the principal transit lines are solvent on a five-cent charge indicates that mass transportation—if the riders are sufficiently massed—can produce a small margin of profit. Actually, however, New Yorkers do not enjoy a five-cent fare unless their journeys are on one rapid transit line, for there are numerous operating companies in the several boroughs of the city, and if one finds it necessary to change from one company's line to another's there are no transfers given, so that the cost of the trip is two or more five-cent fares.

Nevertheless, the five-cent fare slogan has proved a factor of value in political campaigns, and despite the growing sentiment in favor of an efficient service as distinguished from a low fare service, there is no reason to believe that the appeal of the low fare would be rejected by the voters of the city as a whole.

Surveys, investigations and reports feature the transit problem in New York, it being a poor year which does not produce at least one comprehensive survey of the situation, with a report containing recommendations many of which obviously contain meritorious thoughts but which, because of the political angle, are not put into execution. Within the past month two investigations of the transit situation have been completed, one by Samuel Untermyer, an eminent lawyer, and the other by Charles Edward Smith, a well-known engineer.

Their plans present diametrically opposed viewpoints, making it difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the proposals of these two students of the subject. It is, nevertheless, an encouraging indication of progress to note that in the case of one, at least, an entirely new approach to the subject is made. In the breaking away from precedent and from politics, New York's transit problem stands its greatest chance of being settled harmoniously and satisfactorily to the millions of daily riders. Municipal operation with a directorate of business men; private management with a unification of facilities, or any of the other numerous plans advanced, hold forth a promise of improvement over the present methods, which, in many respects, have been tried and found wanting.

A Criticism Not a Criterion

THE rather outspoken criticism of America and of things American in general, voiced on the departure of the Legion from London by an English journalist and reported in part in the American press, should not be taken too seriously. While it may fairly represent the attitude of a small group of Englishmen, that it does not represent the consensus of opinion of England there is ample evidence. Nor will this rather pertinacious pronouncement serve to

disturb in any degree the friendly relations between America and England, relations too firmly established to be easily unsettled. Unity of language, traditions, racial characteristics and, above all, common idealism growing out of a unity of purpose in the service of mankind, constitute a bond of mutual respect and understanding impossible of rupture.

If the critic in question will recall those trying days scarcely ten years ago when, with the great powers of Europe set grimly against each other in battle array, the fortunes of war swayed backward and forward until the outcome seemed altogether uncertain; if he will recall the Macedonian cry for help, and that immediate, which England sent across the Atlantic; if he will recall the full-throated response, "We are coming"; and that they came in tens and hundreds of thousands, with other millions in readiness, if needed; if he will recall the tremendous rejoicing in London when the first Americans marched through its historic streets on their way to the front, and the events of the months that followed, he will be healed, in some degree at least, of his antagonism toward America, and petulance will give place to gratitude. Winston Churchill has stated the case so clearly that all who will may read, and reading they will remember those fateful days of 1917-1918 when America seemed the only hope of a sorely pressed group of embattled nations.

While the nationals of the two countries are individual in habits, dress, even in language, yet the similarities, the things held in common, are many more than are the differences. Irritation over the differences may be assuaged by appreciating the countless similarities.

At least the English editor must agree that the interests of both nations will be best served by the maintenance of the good will which has become nothing less than an established understanding between the two countries—an understanding too firmly planted in the hearts of the people ever to permit of rupture.

Recurring Surprises

SURPRISE is perhaps the most impressive quality residing in a musical mechanism of vibrating metal and smiting weight. Which possibly explains the fondness of certain peoples for the sound of percussive brass and copper; those of the eastern world for the mysteriousness of the temple gong, and those of the western for the alarm and incitement of the tower bell. At any rate, let flat steel be hit by mallet or hollow bronze be struck by clapper or hammer, an effect of unexpectedness is rather invariably produced by the clang, *Glockenspiel*, chime or carillon, the tone having novelty with every recurrence, no matter whose hand holds the stick, pulls the rope or presses the lever.

Surprise, and many another quality besides less obvious, must account for the historic and unfaltering interest shown by the Belgians in the carillon; and surprise, along, no doubt, with a quality or two never before fancied, must be what has lately charmed Americans with the carillon and caused them to adopt it into their civilization.

And as in the instrument itself, so in the performer upon it. Surprise characterized every note of the playing of Jef Denyn, master carillonner of Belgium, who spent a few autumn days in the United States; surprise of rhythm, surprise of phrasing, surprise of melodic interweaving, surprise of harmonic suffusion. Mr. Denyn ascended a number of carillon lofts in the course of his short visit; among them, the belfry of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York. As heard in the auditorium through the amplifier, or better, by direct aural contact in the street outside the building, he gave surprises innumerable. He made the strain of a familiar tune emerge from the tremor of sonority, retreat, assert itself with new vigor and withdraw again within the veil. He sent out music built of the very songs of the stars.

Carillonners of Belgium beg American musicians to learn of them, holding that playing on the bells is an art with traditions which ought to be respected and preserved. An art, indeed, they justifiably maintain carillon interpretation to be; inasmuch as it does that which is an apparent impossibility, surprising listeners and taking them pleasurable unawares the second time and every time, as well as the first.

Random Ramblings

It costs Wisconsin only one-tenth of 1 per cent to collect its 2 cent tax on gasoline, one of the easiest sources of taxation from which to collect, says the State Treasurer. It isn't a strict metaphor, but it used to be said that it "was the willing horse that carried the heaviest load."

What's wrong with this: The dollar is only worth 6¢; living necessities require 65¢ of every earned dollar. If there is a 4¢ loss for every dollar earned, how can any man afford a rise in salary?

Sudan furnished four-fifths of the world's supply of gum arabic. Apparently the elasticity of the product gives it a stretching power that connects it with all parts of the universe.

Billboards and other objectionable advertising signs along Kansas highways must come down by the first of the year, a token that Kansas is pointing in the right direction.

It looks like there is going to be little rest for Congress next session until it has found a way to put the Mississippi in its bed and keep it there.

International athletic contests are advocated as an aid to world peace. That sounds reasonable, provided all are good sports.

Despite certain appearances at this season of the year, the football tail does not quite wag the college dog.

A needed invention: A device to keep the paper napkin from slipping off one's lap.

If you are buying on time, paying on time will help both parties.

Harmonious relations always make for one big happy family.

Tis the dawn of a Morrow in Mexico.

The Charm of Cowes

THERE is an atmosphere of radiant tranquillity at Cowes Regatta—meaning the regatta as seen by everyone except the racing crews and the busy race officials ashore—which makes it exceedingly hard to realize that out there on the green-gray Solent those graceful craft, bending yards of snowy canvas before the firm ears of the breeze, are actually engaged in stern conflict, with glory and prize-money at stake.

To the crews, tensely awaiting the captain's orders on a deck awash under the crystal spume, the boom of the starting gun means business; to the watchers aboard pleasure-craft or (if less fortunate) ashore, it means the renewed aesthetic pleasure of seeing six or a dozen craft, maybe, jockeying to reap full advantage of wind and tide at the start and then gliding smoothly, gracefully across the line, like a flock of gigantic, lazy water-birds.

The concentration of ships in the Cowes Roadstead—

this year more fully representative of the yachting world than at any regatta since the war—a sight long to be remembered.

From the King's yacht, the old cutter Britannia, down to the neat little six-meter class which has become so popular, all types of sailing vessel ride together on the sunlit waters between the Isle of Wight and the mainland.

Coming in from any direction by sea, a forest of towering spars strikes the eye. Here is a four-master in slate-gray, there a steam yacht with graceful bow, her white sides and polished brasswork reflecting the sun, while for a background he scores of racing craft, peacefully at anchor, sails neatly furled and companion-ladders hanging over.

Across the expanse, the "big class," which may be numbered on the fingers of one hand—the Britannia, the Westward, the Lulworth, the Shamrock, and the White Heather—is racing before a stiff breeze, all sails set and the crews in white ducks crouching, ready for orders, on the sloping decks.

Then, to remind us that speed is only relative, there hurtles through the racing fleet a hydroplane at the speed of an express train, throwing up a shower of white spray to port and starboard, her nose elevated high above the turbulence of her own prow and half her length clear of the water.

In the distance lies an old-fashioned craft, the Victoria and Albert, bedecked with much golden scrollwork, her square ports a reminder of past modes of shipbuilding. The royal standard fluttering at her masthead proclaims her to be the floating home of Britain's Sailor-King and his consort. Away off to her starboard lurks the grim shape of the 26,000 tons guardship, H. M. S. Ramillies, for tradition decrees that royalty must be guarded, even though His Majesty will tonight be put ashore and walk in perfect safety among his loyal subjects at the most democratic yachting festival in the world.

So far as the racing is concerned—and no one could say that it obturates upon the less strenuous activities of the Regatta Week—the center of Cowes is the closely guarded Castle of the Royal Yacht Squadron, probably the most exclusive institution in the world of sport. From a battery of twenty-two little brass cannon, trained in mock defense of the landing stage reserved for the Royal Yacht Squadron and persons "In His Majesty's Service," there booms at intervals the signal for the start of the various races.

In the old castle—originally a fort built by Henry VIII for the defense of this vulnerable coast—in the clubhouse of the Royal London Yacht Club, and in the other institutions that give quite an imposing sea-frontage to the little town, the events of the day are discussed and discussed again, in the cool of the evening, when the last golden feathers of the sun have vanished from the water and the mantle of dusk enshrouds sea and land alike.

Then the roadstead is a firmament of twinkling lights, red, green, and white, from the fairy craft at anchor. Fusy little pinnacles of the Royal Navy, the "Liberty Boats" rush from ship to shore carrying Jolly Jack Tars, the dinghies from the yachts bring off immaculately attired owners and their guests; and the narrow, tortuous streets of Cowes, barely wide enough, most of them, to permit the passage of a single automobile "de luxe," become congested with a throng such as you would see nowhere else.

Society belles wander in and out of the tiny little shops that display photographs of the racing and the racers, elderly yachtsmen in evening dress but retaining still a sailing cap cocked jauntily on one side, chat in groups on the promenade before going in to dinner; yacht-hands in blue jerseys, trim sailors, the King's Scottish pipers, with brown knees and swinging kilts, parade the streets.

In front of the pier entrance the town band pours sweet strains into the air, confetti-vendors shout raucously in anticipation of the fireworks display and carnival of the evening; motorcars blare as they wend their way slowly; and individual musicians wail an ineffective, scarcely heard protest. Yet over all this incongruity presides a dignity that belongs to Cowes alone.

The picturesque qualities of Cowes are by no means confined to the sea. On shore, behind the narrow strip of pebbly beach and the promenade, with its hotels, nestles the ancient fishing and shipbuilding town that has hardly changed for generations and "lives" at its present height in the roadstead.

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The majority of the people who come to Cowes do so because it is an important society function, because they are sure of a beautiful spectacle, and because the British public loves to be near its King—and never more so when King and people are on the common ground of sport. His Majesty is a yachtsman in more than name. He dons his oilskins and takes an active part in the racing of his vessel.

"All the best people," as the trite phrase has it, follow the Court to Cowes, and the "other people," congregate round the Royal Yacht Squadron landing stage, have an unparalleled opportunity of feasting their eyes upon Lord This and Lady That as they come ashore.

The day's racing is done. The sunset gun has boomed out on the Ramillies and the ensign has fluttered down. The myriad craft tug gently at their hawsers, lights a-glimmer, rising and falling sweetly on the swell. Gathering darkness seems to bring the shade of old trees above the promenade down to Cowes Green, where hundreds, thousands rather, of holiday makers take their ease.

Then thin strains of a dance orchestra tinkle to our ears on the evening zephyrs. But listen! The muffled plash of oars, deep melodious voices, and through the haze there pulls a heavy whaleboat, manned by sailors in Nelson's time, even to the petticoats and greased pistoles. How could any Britisher fail to respond, to cheer, and to join with the "Hearts of Oak" in rollicking chanteys of the sea?

Community singing is impressive anywhere; but here at Cowes, as led by the tars from the good ship Ramillies and followed heartily by men, women, and children in whom love of the sea is inherent, it strikes possibly its fullest note of romance and forms a fitting epilogue to a time-honored festival of nautical pageantry. R. M. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME problem of the press in Italy still awaits a solution. The suppression of all the opposition organs and the transformation of all the independent journals into Fascist newspapers has not improved the standard of Italian journalism, which is today much below that of other countries. Whatever happens in Italy, it is always regarded as "another stupendous achievement of Fascism," or as "